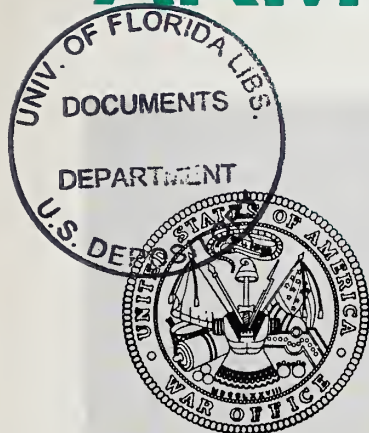


ARMY DIGEST

MAY 1971

VOLUME 26 NO. 5



Chief of Information
MG Winant Sidle

Chief, Command Information
COL Walter N. Moore, Jr.

Editor:
COL Lane Carlson

Executive Editor:
LTC Bob Chick

Managing Editor:
Samuel J. Ziskind

Assistant:
Owen J. Remington

Associate Editors:
LT Harry J. Kingdom
MSG Jack Holden
Philip R. Smith, Jr.

Art Director:
T. S. Patterson

Assistant:
Tony Zidek

Circulation/Production Mgr:
CPT Larry D. Flowers

Staff:
SFC Carl Martin
SSG David Hinkle
SP4 Tom Bailey

FEATURES

- 4 How I Survived
- 6 Career Diplomats for the 70's
- 10 Jungle Fighters
- 14 ARMY CHAMPS
- 15 TH—Something New in Sports
- 20 Copter Repair Afloat/Ashore
- 23 "By the Seat of My Pants"
- 24 Swifter and Surer
- 27 Fire a Bird
- 30 A Different Kind of Courage
- 33 "Nobody Said Thanks"
- 38 CHAMPUS Has the Answers
- 42 Over the Mountains and Through the Woods
- 46 By a Damsite
- 48 Conserve the Biting Strength
- 52 Gladiators '71
- 54 A Quarter-Century of Birthdays
- 56 Spirits in the Army
- 60 Are You Drunk Again, Daddy?
- 65 Gourmet Cooking—Vietnamese Style
- 67 Not Quiet Cricket

DEPARTMENTS

- 2 What's New
- 36 AD Dateline
- 69 Unofficially Speaking

The mission of ARMY DIGEST is to provide timely factual information of professional interest to members of the United States Army. The DIGEST is published under supervision of the Army Chief of Information to provide timely and authoritative information on policies, plans, operations, and technical developments of the Department of the Army to the Active Army, Army National Guard, Army Reserve, and Department of the Army civilian employees. It also serves as a vehicle for timely expression of the views of the Secretary of the Army and the Chief of Staff and assists in the achievement of information objectives of the Army. ■ Manuscripts of general interest to Army personnel are invited. Direct communication is authorized to: Editor, ARMY DIGEST, Cameron Station, Alexandria, Virginia 22314. Unless otherwise indicated, material may be reprinted provided credit is given to ARMY DIGEST and the author. ■ Military unit distribution: From the U.S. Army AG Publications Center, 2800 Eastern Boulevard, Baltimore, Maryland 21220 in accordance with DA Form 12-4 requirements submitted by commanders. ■ Individual subscriptions: \$9.50 annually to Stateside and APO addresses; \$12 foreign addresses. ■ Individual paid subscriptions are available through the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. ■ Use of funds for printing this publication approved by Headquarters, Department of the Army, March 5, 1969.

MAJ James N. Rowe
John H. Stutesman, Jr.
Philip R. Smith, Jr.
MSG Jack Holden
SP4 William Wanlund
SP4 Tom Bailey
MSG Jack Holden
LT Guy T. Ryder
LT Dale D. Glendening
LT Richard Harris
and SP4 William A. Ward
SP4 Tom Bailey
LTC Charles H. Ertell, Jr.
William Spriegel
Frank King
MAJ Michael M. Belenky
SP4 Mike Keller

Philip R. Smith, Jr.
LTC Bob Chick
SP4 M.E. Fitzgerald
LTC Maurice D. Walsh, Jr.

COVER: All the action and excitement of basketball, hockey, football and soccer are concentrated in the ARMY CHAMPS-sponsored game of team handball, now coming to prominence on the intramural and national sports scene. For "Something New in Sports," see pages 14-15.

Credits: Front cover and pages 17-19 by SP4 Gerard E. Paulin; art opposite and back cover, pp 57-59 by Peter Copeland; pp 6-9, U.S. State Department.

TRICAP DIVISION

A new Army division called TRICAP (Triple Capability-Armor, Airmobile-Infantry, Air Cavalry) will soon be formed at Fort Hood, Tex. The 1st Cavalry Division TRICAP will be an experimental division using assets of the 1st Armored Division. The TRICAP division will consist of an armored brigade, an airmobile infantry brigade, an air cavalry combat brigade with necessary combat support and combat service support units. This test will be the first major experiment involving Army airmobility with new materiel, tactics, techniques and doctrine since the 11th Air Assault Division was tested in '63 and '64. These tests will be managed by the Director of Project MASSTER (Mobile Army Sensor Systems Test, Evaluation and Review). The 1st Cav TRICAP will fly 1st Cavalry Division colors when that unit returns from Vietnam. Colors of 1st Armor will be transferred to Europe and replace those of the 4th Armor Division, whose colors will be inactivated.

ARMY MERGER

Merging of Fourth and Fifth Armies is expected to be completed by July 1. The merger will be designated Fifth U.S. Army and headquarters will be at Fort Sam Houston, Tex. Fifth Army will have responsibility for Army activities in Arkansas, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas and Wisconsin. Army affairs in Colorado, North and South Dakota and Wyoming will be transferred to control of Sixth Army at the Presidio of San Francisco. Fifth Army headquarters is presently at Fort Sheridan, Ill. An overall saving of \$11.4 million is expected to be realized by this consolidation.

HOOP CHAMPS

Four Army basketball team members were named to the Amateur Athletic Union All Star squad at the National AAU tourney in London, Ky., that ended Mar. 30. 1LT Art Wilmore, Fort MacArthur, Calif., SP5 Bruce Sloan, Eighth Army, Korea, SP4 Darnell Hillman, Presidio of San Francisco, and PVT Don Crenshaw, Fort Lewis, Wash., were selected. SP4 Hillman was drafted by the San Francisco Warriors of the National Basketball Association. Ten members of the Army basketball team played in the AAU matches as part of an all-service team. Earlier, the Army team swept to its fourth consecutive inter-service basketball title defeating Navy 97-70 at Camp Lejeune, N.C.

CAMBODIA PAY

Effective January 1, 1971, Cambodia has been designated as a hostile fire area for pay purposes. This means that if you have served in Cambodia on or after that date you are entitled to the \$65 monthly combat pay and the combat zone tax exclusion. The geographical limits of Cambodia established for these entitlements and more detailed information are in DA Message 311616Z Mar 71.

EM HIKE REVIEW

Here is a summary of the Army's present enlisted promotion outlook.

E-9: Promotions from the E-9 recommended list released in February are expected to begin this summer and run for about 1 year. There are 400 names on this list. The next E-9 board is tentatively programmed for late fall 1971.

E-8: Promotions from DA Circular 624-96, which lists 1,601 E-7s recommended for Master Sergeant (an approximate 1 year E-8 advancement capability) should begin late this summer. The earliest projection for DA's next E-8 board is late '71 or early '72.

E-7: A less than anticipated E-7 loss rate is causing a slowdown in promotions for the 3,250 E-6s chosen for advancement last summer by DA's first E-7 centralized selection board. As a result, the next E-7 board originally programmed for late summer could be delayed to as late as early 1972.

E-6: Promotions to pay grade E-6 under new semi-centralized procedures numbered 621 in January, 415 in February and 635 in March. About 300 E-6 promotions per month are forecast for the remainder of FY 71. Proposed refinements to the semi-centralized system are currently under study at DA.

E-5 and E-4: The number of monthly promotions to E-5 and E-4 is expected to remain at about 12,000 and 22,000 respectively for the next several months. DA plans to continue authorizing exceptions to the position vacancy rule for advancement to those pay grades on a fairly liberal basis. The feasibility of extending semi-centralized procedures to grade E-5 is being examined. DA's decision on this matter is expected this year.

TAGO CONTROL

Responsibility for operation and administration of the centralized enlisted promotion system was transferred from OPO to TAGO effective Feb. 1. As a result, correspondence to DA pertaining to senior enlisted as well as lower grade promotion matters, should be addressed to The Adjutant General, ATTN: AGPB-P, Department of the Army, Washington, D.C. 20314. The TAGO Promotion Branch is located in Room GA 155, Forrestal Building, 1000 Independence Ave. SW., Washington, D.C. Additional details are in DA Message 021833Z Feb 71.

UP IN THE AIR

Soldiers desiring to fly at reduced fares on U.S. airlines on or after June 1, 1971 will be required to present a properly executed DD Form 1580 (Authorization for Commercial Air Travel). This means that on or after that date, leave papers will no longer be accepted as a substitute for Form 1580.

EDITOR'S NOTE: In May 1969, ARMY DIGEST published an interview with Army Major James N. Rowe who survived more than 5 years of captivity in Viet Cong prison camps. Major Rowe escaped from the enemy on December 31, 1968, ending a nightmare that began in 1963. He's now a student at the Army Intelligence School, Fort Holabird, Md. In this exclusive AD interview, Major Rowe discusses his captivity and tells how Americans can best support those prisoners who have not yet returned.

A PW Recalls

HOW I

After your long period of captivity and the past 2 years of reflection, what is your impression of the enemy?

I think the most important fact to remember is that you can't think of the Viet Cong as individuals but as representatives of an ideology. I learned to identify personally with the Viet Cong. I learned to hate them. They were not a faceless mass; they were able to warp your personality and teach you to hate.

What is the Viet Cong ideology?

Dedication and total loyalty to a political god. The Viet Cong have three No's: No family, No religion, No nationality. This is the basis for indoctrination. This ideology is for all people.

What were your living conditions as a prisoner of the Viet Cong?

Sub-standard, sub-human. Prisoners ate rice twice a day—one small condensed milk can per man each meal. We found we had to eat a quart pan of boiled rice a day to stay alive. We had two pairs of black pajamas a year to wear. They must have been the poorest grade of cloth in Vietnam. You couldn't launder them or they'd wear out so you ended up looking like a walking rag bag.

Were the Viet Cong aware of the Geneva Conventions?

Oh yes, but remember that as far as they're concerned indoctrination takes precedence over interrogation. Unlike World War II days the enemy openly tries to get you to betray your government. This is for propaganda reasons. To them, world political opinion is of great importance and if they can make an American condemn his system of government and confess to crimes against humanity, think of the propaganda tool they have.

Then the Viet Cong have a different attitude about the Geneva Conventions than other enemies have had?

Certainly. The Americans in Vietnam are political prisoners and not considered prisoners of war. They are turned over to political cadre who determine whether they live or die. What our men's treatment will be is based largely on their political attitudes.

How did the enemy try to get a PW to condemn his government?

By trying to keep you in mental turmoil and by inducing confusion, anxiety and frustration. Also by sleep and food deprivation, deprivation of medical treatment . . . all this lowers your resistance to sign-

ing false confessions. The most consistent thing about enemy political cadre is their inconsistency. They try to keep you off balance.

How did you keep your sanity?

I didn't allow myself to become mentally stagnant. I was put in a cage and just allowed to sit. I was in a punishment camp from April to September of 1965. I was locked in leg irons at night, about 5 or 6 p.m., and it's a long time before sleep comes. I had a long time to think—time to turn myself inside out, to self-destruct.

What helped you through this dark period?

My study of English literature while at West Point helped a lot. I'd get away from the world of reality by taking Shakespeare's plays and rewriting them. I didn't like Lady Macbeth so I wrote her out of the play. With Hamlet, I didn't like the bloody scene in the hall at the end so I took that out. I crossed Hamlet with A Midsummer Night's Dream and came out with a semi-comedy. It would make me laugh to myself to see what I'd come up with. I worked trigonometry problems and devised in my mind a series of resorts to build in Mexico and planned a year of menus. I did anything to occupy my mind and keep away from reality.

SURVIVED

MAJ James N. Rowe
Interviewed by MSG Jack Holden



Were you ever threatened with death?

Indirectly. The Viet Cong let you know they could do anything they want, torture you or anything. At first, we thought they weren't serious. They held no respect for the Geneva Conventions. As PWs we were held responsible for all "crimes" committed in Vietnam. We had to bear all that responsibility as far as the Viet Cong were concerned.

How did you get along with your captors?

Not good. In 1965 a character we called "Mafia" who was an enemy political cadre and a former professor of English at Saigon University told me that I had failed their indoctrination. A Captain Vercase and I were then taken to a punishment camp where we got rice two times a day.

How can one fail an indoctrination?

If you give answers unacceptable to them. In September 1965 both Captain Vercase and a Sergeant Roraback were executed as a lesson to other PWs.

What had protected you up to this time?

My cover story I guess. In fact, this account of who and what I was held up until 1968 when they blew it sky high. They found out I had

lied because they received a biographical sketch with all the information about me and my family. I was informed that this had been sent from America by the Peace and Justice Loving Friends of the National Liberation Front in America. It was accurate information all right. It shook my faith in a lot of things when some misguided Americans did something like that. This information put me on the list for execution and I was saved only by a good break in events.

Were you able to plan your eventual escape?

Not really. My escape was just taking advantage of a situation. The first break came on December 22, 1968 during an air strike that destroyed our camp. The air strike shook up the guards. They put five guards and one cadre to work to keep me under control. One of the VC groups panicked when U.S. gunships came into the area and I took advantage of this confusion.

What can Americans do to give more effective support to our PWs?

The mobilization of American public opinion is our one chance. The Communists feel our Government has been compromised. They feel we have dissent within ourselves. They desire both North Vietnam and the Viet Cong to be accepted as equals in the world of

nations. They want to establish this and are using Paris as the propaganda stage. Instead, the Communists are being shown up as the barbarians they are.

To you, what is the most important thing Americans can do now for their PWs?

They must become aware of our prisoners and their plight, aware of the enemy's barbarity. Once aware, I feel this groundswell of public opinion will have some effect on the enemy and at least bring him to some degree of compliance with the Geneva Conventions.

Q. Are there more Army PWs and missing than we are generally aware of?

A. Yes. The Army currently lists 444 soldiers as missing or captured in Southeast Asia. These Americans are listed as being held in South Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia. In fact, more than 800 of 1600 PWs and missing of all services are in Laos and South Vietnam. North Vietnam has disclaimed any knowledge of them.

How much longer do you think our PWs can survive?

I think the enemy is finding Americans a lot tougher than they thought but then every man has his limits. Lack of food, disease and the constant threat of death impose a great strain on both the body and the will to resist.

AD

In a changing world,
a changing State Department trains

Career DIPLOMATS for the 70's

John H. Stutesman, Jr.

MIDDLE-AGED, but sharp—wears a trim guardsman's moustache—and a homburg hat, too. Sometimes wears a seersucker suit or striped pants and cutaway for afternoons. Exquisite manners. Knows how to balance a cup and saucer at a crowded tea or how to handle his drinks at a cocktail party where he converses with other diplomats and their elegantly gowned ladies.

He might be serving with equal ease as an economic officer in Hamburg or an administrative officer in Abidjan or a consular officer in some steaming Southeast Asian capital.

That's the stereotype image that all too many people have of the foreign service officer of the U.S. State Department. In fact, it's the prevalent image many have of foreign service people of all nationalities.

But times have changed. Demands on the Foreign Service have changed and the recruitment, examining and training programs of the Department of State have also changed. Where once it was commonly assumed that only graduates of elite schools could enter the Foreign Service, this year successful candidates come from more than 40 states and every economic stratum. A quick glance at the roster shows young men with diversified backgrounds such as a librarian in a Chicago ghetto, the manager of student services at a university in Hawaii, a successful novelist, the operator

JOHN H. STUTESMAN, JR., is Deputy Director of Personnel, Department of State.



of a small fishing fleet off Florida.

The old idea that members of the Foreign Service were generalists also has faded into the past. Now they're trained as specialists. When applicants take the written test given in early December each year they state their preference for one of five fields: administrative, consular, economic, political or public affairs.

For several years individuals with the managerial skills and potential to become administrators have been in short supply. The same is true of promising young men with a background in economics, especially international developmental economics.

To be a consul you have to like solving problems, be able to apply visa and immigration regulations, be a good listener and be sensitive to personal problems.

A political officer reports and analyzes political events as they happen.

Public affairs and communication fields are chosen by candidates who would like to work for the United States Information Agency which is a sister organization to the Department of State. USIA carries out this country's informational and cultural programs overseas. (See "Somebody Must Be Listening," April 1970 ARMY DIGEST.) A career with USIA may involve activities such as arranging for a performance by a visiting group of American singers one day and showing films on American agriculture at an overseas college the next—plus a host of other activities in between.

Where do new specialists come from? How are



State Department foreign service officers are active in many and varied fields. A typical administrative officer's job often calls for analyzing computer printouts, top. The political officer, above, keeps abreast of current events in the country of his assignment.

they recruited? What sort of backgrounds do they have?

Today, the State Department is actively concerned with recruiting young professionals from banks, law firms, business and information media who might be interested in careers in international affairs.

Interested persons between ages 21 and 31 should write the Board of Examiners for the Foreign Service (Department of State, Washington, D.C. 20520) for information and an application for the written test which is given in early December.

This test is an aptitude test for Foreign Service work. Given in Washington and other major cities, it is pre-

pared and graded by an independent testing agency. About one in eight pass it. Successful candidates are then invited for a job interview.

Panels of three examiners conduct the interviews. Serving on the current panel are an administrative officer experienced in building and installing an embassy in a new African country, a political officer with a background in Middle Eastern history and politics, a former member of the Secretary of State's office and a cultural affairs officer who taught American literature in an Indonesian university.

Examiners look for imaginative and creative talent, energy, resourcefulness and the ability to communicate effectively. Questions may range over the applicant's personal and cultural interests, his work experiences and special areas of knowledge. There are no tricks, no set questions and no way to prepare other than simply being yourself. Of those who take the oral examination, about one in eight are recommended for further consideration.

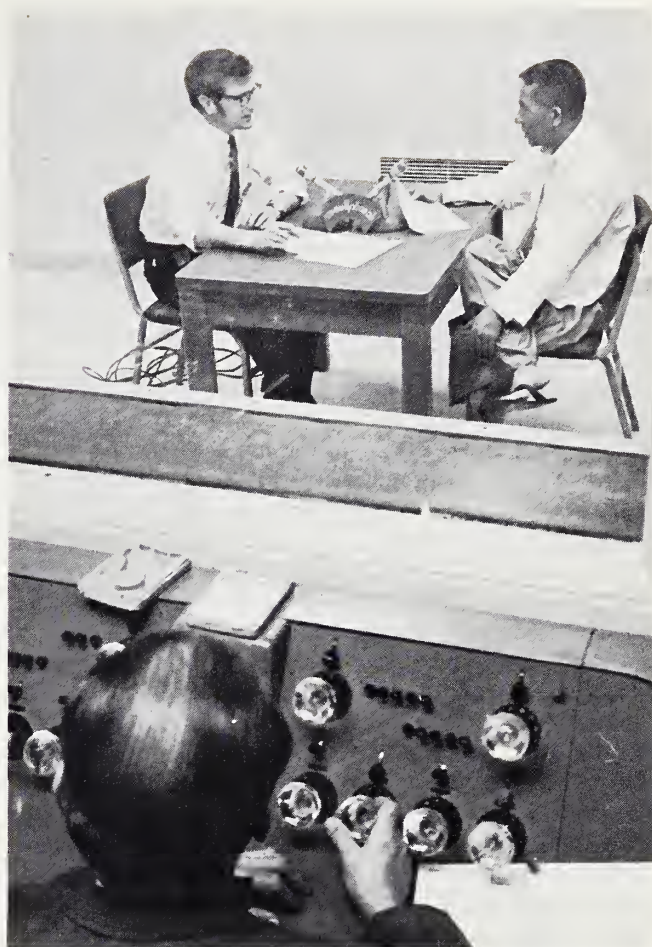
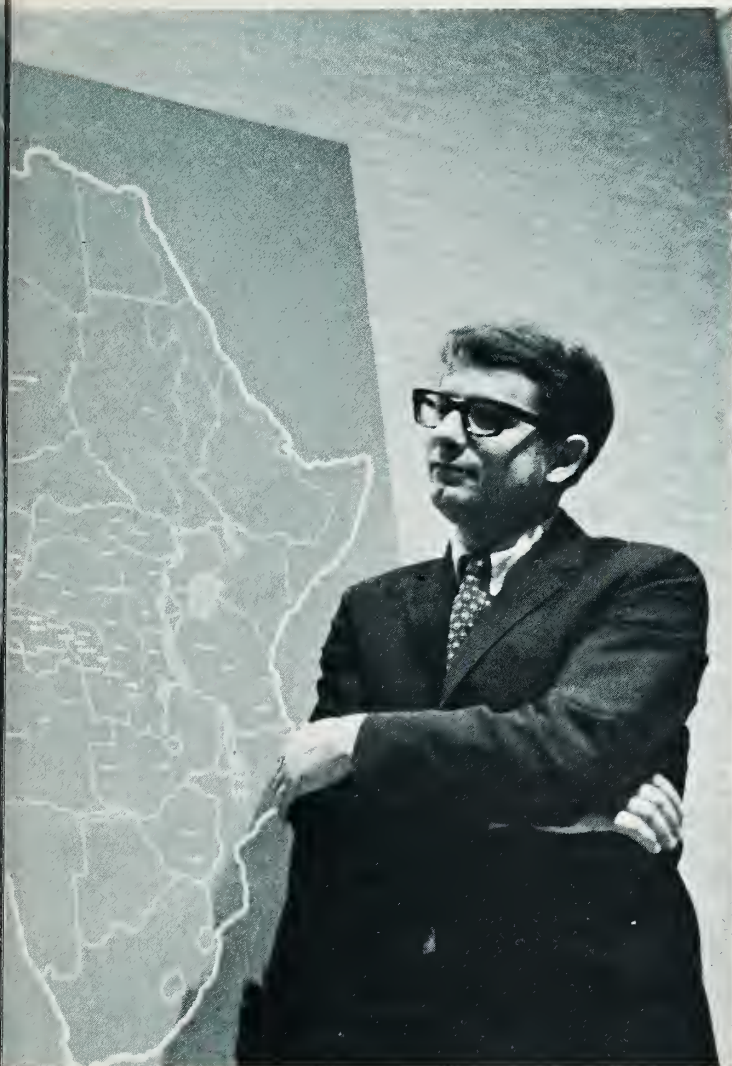
Next comes a background investigation and a medical examination of the candidate and his dependents. Then a final review board considers all aspects of the individual's candidacy, assigns a competitive rating and enters his name on the Rank Order Register for his field of specialization.

Selected candidates from all parts of the United States come to Washington to be sworn in and receive their presidential commissions. After a 6-week basic orientation course each officer, unless already fluent, spends up to 6 months at the Foreign Service Institute in language training. He takes courses to develop skills and background knowledge needed for his overseas assignment. These include area studies, a 4-week



consular operations course and specialized seminars on foreign relations or political-military affairs. Special seminars are held for officers' wives to supplement the 2-week seminar given for them at the institute.

The Foreign Service Institute, where most State Department training is conducted, is a 12-story building across the Potomac from Washington in Virginia. Twenty thousand students—officers from the Armed Forces, State Department, Agency for International Development, USIA and other Government agencies—attend classes there each year. They study anything from Amharic to Zulu, from short classes in public speaking to the 22-week Foreign Service economic studies course, from a mid-career executive management seminar to programs of the Vietnam training center. These studies are complemented by assignments to American and overseas universities, through mid-level and senior seminars, and through assignment to the National War College, the Armed Forces Staff Col-



The economics officer determines what is needed to assist developing countries in many parts of the globe, left. The USIA officer tells the world about the United States through radio interviews, above.

lege and other service colleges.

The officer's first assignment is usually in his specialty but he may receive a broadening assignment in another field later.

After his initial assignment the officer's career pattern begins to form. He is encouraged to ask himself whether he has chosen the specialty for which he is best suited and to consider what assignments would best bring out his individual talents. The Foreign Service aids officers through its counseling services and evaluates their work through Career Review and Promotion Panels.

Life in the Foreign Service has its moments of glamor, but it is not the traditional image of the diplomat. There is tedium as well as excitement, hardship as well as adventure, frustration as well as satisfaction. Above all there is the challenge of representing and serving the interests of a changing United States in a changing world.

AD

Interested in a Foreign Service career?

If you're between 21 and 31 years of age, you meet the first requirement. More information on the State Department's recruitment, testing and training programs can be found in two recent publications, both available from the Government Printing Office: "Diplomacy for the Seventies" and "The Foreign Service of the Seventies." The latter contains the career profiles and experiences of 15 young Foreign Service and USIA officers.

For sheer endurance few campaigns can match the ordeal that led to the opening of the Ledo Road by these

JUNGLE

Philip R. Smith, Jr.

OF THE situation in Burma in 1942 during World War II, General Joseph ("Vinegar Joe") Stilwell remarked, "I claim we got a hell-of-a-beating. We got run out of Burma and it is humiliating as hell. I think we ought to find out what caused it, go back and retake it."

This sort of thinking was the *raison d'être* behind formation of the 5307 Composite Unit (Prov) in late 1943 for long-range penetration behind enemy lines in Japanese-held Burma. The 5307th was formed as the result of a decision made at the Quebec Conference in August 1943. Five months later, on February 1, 1944, the three battalions comprising the provisional unit had been transported to India, organized, trained and equipped for employment behind enemy lines—the only American ground combat unit designated at that time for the China-Burma-India Theater.

Esprit was an important factor in their effectiveness; numerically their strength totaled about 3,000 in the CBI theater where more than 1 1/2 million Japanese soldiers were deployed.

Responding to the request of General George C. Marshall, the South and Southwest Pacific Commands selected 950 men from veterans of Guadalcanal, New Guinea and other operations in those theaters. The

Marauders threw footbridges across nonfordable streams as over the Chidwin River in Northern Burma. Pack animals waded or swam across.



FIGHTERS



Caribbean Defense Command sent 950 more troops who had served in Trinidad and Puerto Rico and a similar number came from highly trained units within the United States.

Various elements that made up the 5307th came together at Deogarh, India where they trained for 2 months (December 1943 and January 1944). On January 6, 1944 Brigadier General Frank D. Merrill assumed command of the three battalions of veterans now dubbed GALAHAD or "Merrill's Marauders." General Merrill organized each battalion into two combat teams. This division was made in such a way that each team had its share of weapons and other organic battalion elements that enabled it to operate as a self-contained unit.

The Distinguished Unit Citation awarded upon completion of the unit's heroic march through Burma summarized the campaign in which it participated. From February to May 1944, in conjunction with the Chinese 22d and 38th Divisions, it fought and defeated veteran soldiers of the Japanese 18th Division in five major and 30 minor engagements. It spearheaded the drive to recover northern Burma and clear the way for construction of the Ledo Road which was to link the Indian railhead at Ledo with the old Burma Road to China.

The citation: "After a series of successful engagements in the Hukawng and Mogaung Valleys of North Burma in March and April 1944, the unit was called to lead a march over jungle trails through extremely difficult mountain terrain against stubborn resistance in a surprise attack on Myitkyina. The unit proved equal to its task and after a brilliant operation on 17 May 1944 seized the airfield at Myitkyina, an objective of great tactical importance in the campaign, and assisted in the capture of the town of Myitkyina on 3 August 1944."

The citation, however, could not begin to recount the epic military feat that reduced the unit from 3,000 men when formed to the few hundred who survived to contribute to the successful Chinese-American action at Myitkyina on August 3.

When the Marauders were sent into Burma in early 1944 the Japanese held most of the country. The Marauders operated in a 5,000 square mile area of Burma. Although the mountains were a barrier, valleys in which the unit fought were perhaps more so. Southwest Pacific veterans found vegetation there even more impenetrable than in jungles they once knew. Briars, vines and bamboo were so dense that tunnels had to be chopped through them. In the occasional clearings, sharp-edged elephant grass towered 6 feet tall. Because of constant humidity clothes mildewed and rotted, and weapons rusted if they weren't disassembled and oiled daily.

It was disease, however, that carved the greatest inroads upon the fighting strength of the Marauders. Nearly every member of the unit suffered malaria. Immunization was ineffective against typhus; inadequate nourishment and inability to take even the simplest precautions against infections resulted in high casualties. Fatigue, dysentery and psychoneurosis also took high tolls.

Food was another problem. Like other supplies it had to be air dropped. Rations for the Marauders were 80 percent "K", 5 percent "10-in-1", 5 percent "C" and 10 percent "B." The only exception to this diet was when fried chicken and apple turnovers were dropped to the 2d Battalion during its darkest days at Nhpum Ga.

Quite often during its epic march the Marauders lived off supplies abandoned by Japanese units that had scattered during the Marauders' attacks. One Japanese outfit bested by the Marauders left behind rice and fish cooking over fires. The Marauders enjoyed



Brigadier General Frank D. Merrill commanded the units known as GALAHAD but later dubbed "Merrill's Marauders."

that meal and then helped themselves to clean under-clothing courtesy of the fleeing Japanese.

The Nisei, American soldiers of Japanese ancestry who were part of the Marauders, were particularly useful in monitoring Japanese messages and interpreting commands of Japanese officers during battles. Also of enormous help were the Kachin tribesmen, natives of the hills and valleys of North Burma. After being organized by the Americans and British they proved most helpful as guides and auxiliary fighting troops.

The language barrier between Americans and Kachins proved a problem at times. On one occasion near Nprawa the Kachin scouts suddenly became very talkative. The Marauders, thinking they wanted food or cigarettes, obliged. In turn the Burmese thought the Americans had understood there was a Japanese ambush ahead and the food and cigarettes were rewards for that information. Fortunately, the Japanese opened fire prematurely or casualties among the Marauders might have been high.

No one of the major or minor engagements fought by Merrill's Marauders can be singled out as a great turning point in their battle for North Burma. The battle near the Burmese village of Auche is characteristic, however, of the rugged fighting. Retreating before superior enemy forces from Auche, the Marauders followed a trail along the crest of a narrow ridge. Covered with dense growth, its precipitous sides gave no room for dispersal. Japanese gunners found the range and began lobbing shells into the retreating column. Most of the trail was uphill and ankle-deep in mud. Frequently the animals fell and had to be unloaded before they could regain their footing.

It was on the march to their last battle at Myitkyina that the Marauders encountered some of the worst conditions of the Burmese campaign. Crossing the Kumon Range necessitated using a near impossible trail that had not been traveled in 10 years. Divided into three forces, M force was to block any attempted Japanese advance along the Tanai River. Forces K and H then started off with 30 Kachin soldiers and 30 coolies to repair the worst parts of the trails. Rain fell every day and in many places footholds had to be cut for the pack animals. In other places the animals had to be unloaded and their burdens manhauled up the treacherous inclines. Some of the mules even slipped and plunged to their deaths in valleys far below.

The grueling march, wounds and disease decimated the unit. As a result, only a few members of Merrill's Marauders were present for the retaking of North Burma, the link-up of the Ledo Road with the Burma Road and the movement of supplies over its hairpin turns—developments that were finally instrumental in erasing the Japanese from the China-Burma-India theater.

AD



K-9 dogs aided the Marauders especially in the battle for the city of Myitkyina.

ARMY CHA

MSG Jack Holden

SPORTS American style has many spectators but in this go-go age taking part's the thing. Keeping pace, the Army's making the action-packed game of team handball a household word, putting it all together in a One-Army program named ARMY CHAMPS. Aimed at popularizing a game new to most American youth, ARMY CHAMPS has captured the imagination of many of our Nation's leaders. Here's what it's all about.

Conceived, planned and monitored by Army Chief of Staff General William C. Westmoreland, ARMY CHAMPS resulted from the Chief's guidance to his personnel staff experts. He told them to find ways in which the Army could take a more active role in developing our Nation's youth physically.

Slugging through the usual quota of red tape, research and funding problems, their answer was ARMY CHAMPS, a One-Army concept designed both to associate the Army with America's youth and to provide eventually a source of qualified team handball players for the 1976 and future Olympic competitions.

The program's gut idea is its One-Army approach. While the active Army is the program's creator, the work of the Army National Guard and U.S. Army Reserve is indispensable to the program's success. Many reserve component personnel and their families are donating time and talent without pay to promote ARMY CHAMPS in their home areas.

How is the program being received? A DA official puts it this way:

- It received an enthusiastic reaction from many of the Nation's governors including those of California, New York and Pennsylvania. Some are planning to include team handball in their state's school physical education programs.
- It will be conducted in cooperation with the President's Council on Physical Fitness and Sports and has White House level backing.

- It will be organized along the lines developed in years of experience with Little League baseball.
- It will be aimed at youth between 13-17.
- Planned to expand annually, 1971 action calls for building a base of experience in the active Army and reserve components through intramural sports programs and the development of coaches and officials through clinics conducted jointly by the Army and members of the Olympic Team Handball Committee.
- Plans call for all youth team members to take the physical fitness test of the President's Council.
- In later years the program will expand to include a national team handball tournament playoff at West Point with a One-Army intramural competition to be held at Fort Belvoir, Va., for Active Army, Army National Guard and U.S. Army Reserve teams. This action will be the first time the three components engage each other in sports competition.

Can planning by the Regular Army and work of its citizen-soldiers succeed in bringing team handball to America's youth? Succeed in helping the U.S. become an Olympic power in team handball? Succeed in bringing a higher level of physical conditioning to America's youth?

General Westmoreland believes so and, so far, events in the field confirm that he's right.

But Army leaders would be less than frank if they didn't admit they're hoping for another program windfall: A slow but sure public realization that the Active Army, National Guard and Reserve alike can contribute to the uplifting of American youth . . . that they can teach youth the skills of peaceful athletic competition in the future as well as they have the arts of war in the past.

AD

MPS

TH..

Something New in Sports

SP4 William Wanlund

IT'S NOT football—although sometimes the play may resemble it.

It's not volleyball, basketball or soccer either—although sometimes it may look like any one or a combination of all these.

It's a new sport called team handball, or TH for short, and it's coming into considerable popularity. It's now offered as an intramural sport on 73 stateside Army installations. Nearly every post has sent representatives to one of the team handball clinics staged in the last several months.

Right now Army sponsors have high hopes that a team will evolve to appear in the 1972 Olympic games. Dr. Peter Buehning, chairman of the U.S. Olympic Team Handball Committee, president of the U.S. Team Handball Federation and coach of the National team, regards the Army as perhaps the greatest organized source of athletes for the game.

Great! But you can probably count on the fingers of your catcher's mitt the number of Army men with team handball experience. Dr. Buehning agrees but says that argument also applies to the entire Nation. "The Army's penchant for organization and its reputation for getting things done erases doubts about finding an Olympic caliber team," Dr. Buehning said.

So far, seven soldiers have been selected to play on the National team and more should turn up as the program gathers speed. The seven are: SP4s Roger Baker and Robert Sparks from Fort Sam Houston, Tex., and Esthetial Ford from Fort Myer, Va.; PVT Allen Handahl, Fort Hood, Tex.; 2LT Richard Abrahamson, Fort Sill, Okla.; 1LT Thomas Hardiman, U.S. Army Courier Service, Alexandria, Va.; and SSG

SPECIALIST 4 WILLIAM WANLUND is assigned to the Sports Office, The Adjutant General's Office, Department of the Army.



Willie Bourda, Fort McPherson, Ga.

Introduction of team handball into the Army's intramural program is expected to bring more eligibles into the front ranks. Because it is a sport new to the American scene most potential participants start off on equal footing. This is ideal for the person who would like to take part in an intramural sport but who never polished his skills in traditional intramural sports such as basketball, football and softball. That man now can develop his ability at the same pace as his teammates—and at that of his future Army opponents.

Any man possessing the basic athletic skills of speed, agility and ball-handling is a potential TH player, Dr. Buehning contends. Fundamentals can be taught in the classroom. "All that's missing," he says, "and it's probably the most significant element, is actual experience on the playing court."

Does Dr. Buehning envision an Olympic Team Handball Championship for the United States in 1972? "Realistically, no," he says frankly. "We have the potential now—there's no question about it. This group includes some of the finest athletic talent I've ever seen. But team handball is to some European nations as basketball is to us or hockey is to Canada. They can be expected to dominate just as we've dominated international basketball.

"But as basketball increased in popularity a number of nations such as Brazil and the Soviet Union have become serious Olympic contenders in that sport. With time and with the resources we have there's no reason that can't happen with team handball in this country."

Team handball is played indoors on a court 131'4" long by 65'8" wide—not quite 1½ times the size of a basketball court—with a hockey type goal about 10 feet wide by 6½ feet high at each end. Each team is limited to 12 players—10 court players and two goalkeepers—but only seven (including one goalkeeper) play at a time.

Team handball positions on offense include wing players, circle runners and back court players. Defensive positions are line players and chasers.

The leather ball weighs about a pound and is about 7 inches in diameter—a little smaller than a volleyball. A goal is scored by throwing the ball into the net.

A player may advance the ball by dribbling basketball-style or by passing. He can take three steps with the ball after catching it or he can hold it for 3 seconds before attempting to score or passing it away.

Penalties are handed out for rule violations, mainly unnecessarily rough play. It's forbidden to use one or both hands to rip or knock the ball away from an opponent; to hold him with your arms, hands or legs (although blocking with the body is permitted); to grab, hit, shove, tackle or trip an opponent; or to throw (or pretend to throw) the ball at him intentionally. If these offenses occur in the offender's half of the court and the violation eliminates an otherwise clear chance at scoring a goal, a penalty throw is awarded—that is, a free shot at the goal with only the goalkeeper allowed

to block the shot.

What's it like to play the game? Lieutenant Thomas Hardiman should know. He and the rest of the National team toured Europe last winter playing against some of the Continent's top teams. They played five games and, although they lost all but one, they feel that it was more beneficial to their team's development than any other experience. The scores were close and the team is quite proud of its showing, considering they had less than 6 months experience and had never before played top level teams.

"We actually were pleasantly surprised," Hardiman says. "It proved to us that we really had the potential to be winners. The only real advantage they had over us was experience. It was almost second nature to them . . . the way they developed plays, shot and blocked our shots. Those games were comparable, maybe, to a pickup basketball team from Europe coming over here and playing against top-notch American college teams. We knew the rules and the fundamentals but we weren't too sure how to apply them, whereas they'd been playing for years."

What do we need, then, to get a championship caliber team? More experience, says Hardiman. "In Europe," he notes, "we had by far the better athletes who had had basketball experience and this helped considerably in finding an open man to take a shot."

Hardiman himself played basketball at Canisius College in Buffalo, N. Y., as a guard. He's 23 and from Trenton, N. J.

How does team handball compare with basketball? "Many aspects are the same. The ball is smaller and we have to get used to handling it but, for instance, the dribbling movements are very similar and so are the movements of the feet. It's more aggressive than basketball—much more contact, of course, but it's a fast, clean game."

He normally plays a position called "circle runner." When on offense, he stays around the scoring circle, about 20 feet from the goal, and tries to get open for a shot. It's the highest scoring position and it's also the roughest because the defense is watching him more closely.

SP4 Esthetial Ford, another National team member, calls it a game of "finesse, speed and agility." Ford played basketball for Utah State and was a Junior College All-American from Casper (Wyo.) Junior College. In team handball he plays in the back court and is one of the team's top scorers.

Ford was also a baseball pitcher in high school. He credits his strong throwing arm to baseball experience even though TH uses more of the body than the shoulder-forearm-wrist motion found in pitching.

What makes a good TH player? Ford is convinced that if you can master the skills of throwing, ball handling and passing you've got it licked. "It sounds trite but in this sport more than in any other I've played you have to be a team player. There's just no place for a prima donna."

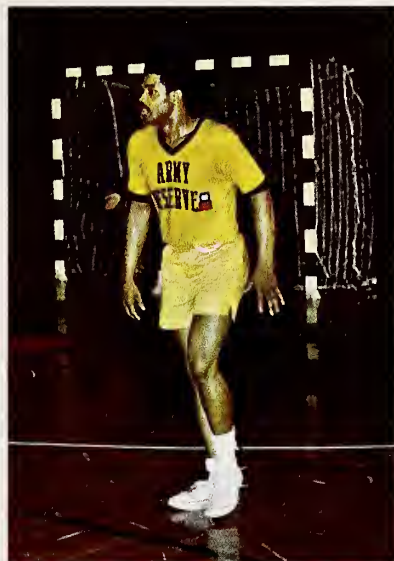
AD



Fans cheer, left, as a perfectly executed shot smashes past defenders' heads and into the goal, above.

High jumps plus a twisting motion in mid-air add speed to the shot in team handball. Defensive players try to get the ball or keep it from being thrown toward the goal.





A defensive player must not leave his area unattended, left. Below, the circle runner is always in heavy traffic. The offense shoots over a defender's head, bottom left. After a strenuous game, the players head for a welcome shower, bottom right.



In two hemispheres
Corpus Christi Bay
means

Copter Repair Afloat/ Ashore

SP4 Tom Bailey



Inside the huge aircraft hangar at Corpus Christi, Tex., damaged helicopters from Southeast Asia are repaired for return to active flying duty.

IT IS late summer on Corpus Christi Bay. The young soldier sits idle after a day's work, watching the flashes of red and yellow on the horizon, listening to the dull thuds of faraway thunder, daydreaming about a similar evening several months and thousands of miles ago:

It was on another Corpus Christi Bay, this one in South Texas. On that evening the soldier sat idle but on a beach instead of on the deck of a ship. The thunder that sent him and his girl scurrying for cover that faraway night was only the warning of an imminent shower.

That night Corpus Christi Bay was a warm, sandy strip along the Gulf of Mexico coast, a bonfire, fishing, pretty girls and a job learning to overhaul helicopters.

On this late summer night, however, Corpus Christi Bay is a long,

gray piece of floating iron off Vietnam's coast. The flashes and thunder are those of war.

Half of this story concerns the U.S. Naval Ship *Corpus Christi Bay* off the Vietnam coast. The other half deals with the U.S. Army Materiel Group No. 1 (Logistical Support) at Corpus Christi Naval Air Station. Selected soldiers spend a year or less with this group in a training battalion working and learning in the helicopter overhaul facility called ARADMAC—the U.S. Army Aeronautical Depot Maintenance Center. It is then they enjoy those warm Texas beaches, fishing and bonfires.

After the training, soldiers go to the seaborne battalion—1st Transportation Corps Battalion (Aircraft Maintenance Depot) (Seaborne)—aboard the *Corpus Christi Bay*. It's

the only Floating Army Maintenance Facility (FAMF)—which is Army terminology for a ship that's used to overhaul aircraft engines and components. The tour of duty is 1 year.

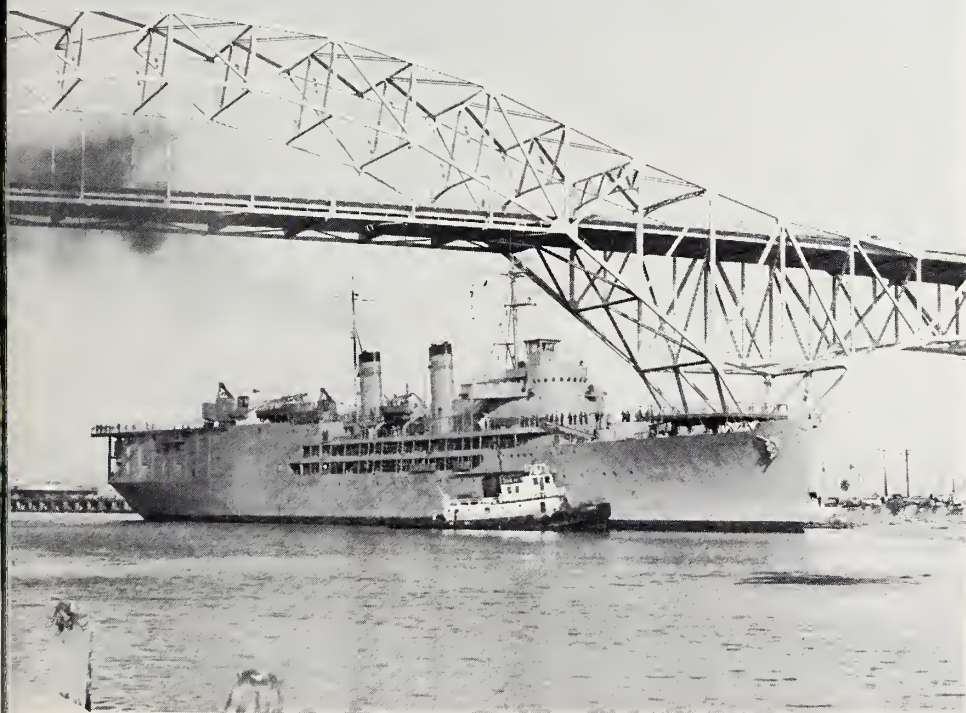
The 360 or so seafaring soldiers aboard the ship don't complain about being in Vietnam. They sleep on matted beds, eat piping hot meals 7 days a week, have a laundry and enjoy many other conveniences of home right on board. There are even shore leave passes for those who want to view Vietnam close up.

The job of these soldiers on the ship is repairing helicopter components. They tear them down, clean, test, restore. Or they scrap and replace the parts and rebuild the components needed to put the choppers back in the air.

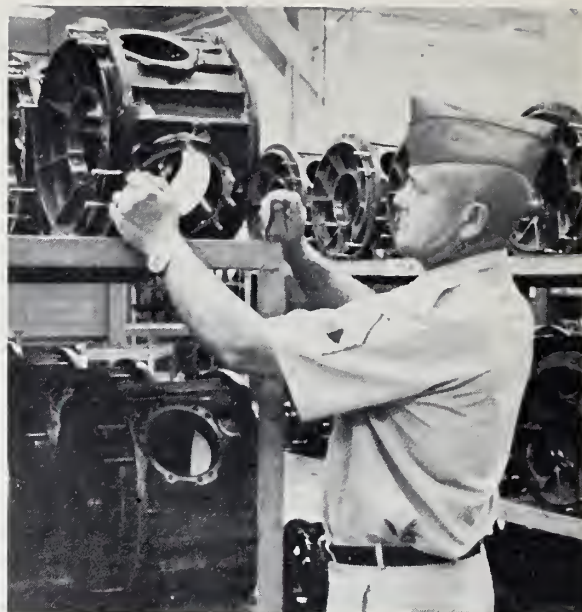
The *Corpus Christi Bay* is supported by materials and know-how from ARADMAC which employs 4,200 civilians skilled in all phases of "aircraftsmanship." Unlike those at similar Army depot facilities these civilians are teachers and technicians. They are the people who teach the year of on-the-job training at ARADMAC.

Battalion training is not restricted to ARADMAC, however. Some soldiers are selected to take various non-resident Navy courses in fire-fighting and scuba diving to provide proper care of their floating home. Beneath its 20-acre roof and in aircraft hangars dotted along Corpus Christi Bay, ARADMAC houses facilities for the complete tear-down, repair and rebuilding of Huey and Huey Cobra helicopters. Also, there is a crash-damage analysis program wherein laboratory technicians examine and analyze fuels and oil, calibrate tools and instruments, and

This 16,800 ton ship is a smaller floating duplication of ARADMAC, capable of repairing almost any type of aircraft.



Battle weary warplanes are brought into the repair shops, below; parts are repaired or rebuilt and inspected, right; and then installed in helicopters for flight testing, below right.



analyze the metal in helicopter parts to determine whether they're suitable for use. A typical crash-damaged aircraft can be shipped to ARADMAC, be repaired inside and out including the airframe, undergo flight testing and be ready for shipment back to Southeast Asia in 60 work days.

Damaged aircraft parts come to the ship by helicopter or boat and ship-mounted cranes. There are helicopter landing pads forward and aft. Damaged helicopters going to ARADMAC are shipped by air in a direct pipeline-type system.

Converted from the Navy sea-plane tender USS *Albemarle*, the USNS *Corpus Christi Bay* left its home port in 1966 with an operating crew of approximately 130

Military Sea Transport Service civilians.

The ship has been plying Vietnam waters for 4 years. Several career soldiers who have had a taste of that duty are hooked and have re-upped for repetitive assignments. A dozen or so who have been with the ship or its stateside training base since the program began are now working on their third shipboard tour.

"If you're going to Vietnam, this is probably the best way to go," said CSM Paul A. Kunicki, who is a "plank owner," and due to return to the ship in June. [Plank owners are members of a ship's maiden voyage crew.] "Food and quarters are excellent aboard ship; and other than being separated from your

family it's an excellent way to spend a year."

Kunicki is quick to point out, however, that the ship's mission is primary.

Speed and mobility in overhauling and repairing critical aircraft engines and components are the most important priorities aboard ship. "Our job is receiving damaged parts, repairing them as quickly as possible and keeping the airplanes flying," he said. "If items had to be brought from the States it might take up to a month.

"It all boils down to the aircraft being in the air days, weeks, even months sooner.

"Every aircraft we keep in the air is helping to save lives." **AD**

"By The Seat of My Pants"

MSG Jack Holden

"HELL—my dad thought I was enrolled in Ottawa College but I was actually in the Canadian Air Force!"

In this young man's case, erring proved divine. Just ask CW3 Gerald P. Devine, one of the Army's most decorated pilots and a triple ace of World War II, Korea and the Vietnam conflict (two tours, thank you).

"Flying by the seat of my pants was the way I started in this business back in 1940 and damned if that isn't how I spent my two tours in Vietnam," the 46-year old Oklahoma native recalls. He's flown everything from P-47 Thunderbolts and P-51 Mustangs in World War II to O-1 Bird Dog observation planes at treetop level in Southeast Asia.

They call him "Pappy" now, more an accolade of achievement than a reminder of age, for Devine is one soldier who believes old dogs can learn new tricks and that tomorrow is more interesting than yesterday.

Believe it or not, today he's a student at a warrant officer career development course at Fort Rucker, Ala.

Between glints into a bright Alabama sky he modestly related to ARMY DIGEST some of the exploits that earned him more than 110 decorations including two Distinguished Flying Crosses, the Bronze Star and the title "the Legend of Xuan Loc."

"The legend stuff isn't much," Devine remarked. "The Vietnamese are very superstitious and they were in great awe that Charlie could never get me while I was dusting the trees to draw his fire."

The medals, he said, came harder in World War II with the U.S. Army Air Forces. Like getting shot down over Nijmegen in the Netherlands when 18 U.S. P-47's dueled 50 German air force planes. "Pappy" lost a close decision that day and hit the silk over a fluid battle in Holland. He landed with surprisingly little fanfare and walked the next 28 days back to Allied forces in Brussels. All told, he was credited with 9 kills as Eighth Air Force pilot during World War II.

"Can't say much about Korea even now," Devine



explained. "My flying there was mainly on research and development projects."

What's common knowledge, however, is that Devine's love of flying got him to give up a major's commission in the U.S. Air Force Reserve to gain flying status as an Army warrant officer and service in Vietnam.

"It's got little to do with patriotism," Devine allowed. "It's just that I get no kick out of desk duty and this was my ticket back to the cockpit. I haven't regretted the 'demotion.'"

He's flown nearly everything but Devine's choice is the Bird Dog. "You need help from computers to fly today's jets but I fly this little Bird Dog by the seat of my pants. That's the way I learned to fly and it's a lot more fun."

He's flown helicopters too but admits to feeling more at ease in fixed-wing aircraft. "Remember, a sea gull always flaps its wings to fly. I don't think you'll ever see one with his head turning 360 degrees."

"Pappy" won't admit a sentimental streak but he's named all his Bird Dogs "Miss Dolly" after his wife.

Devine is an optimist and he's proud of the present generation of soldiers. "I have faith in young people. They're better equipped in education and insight."

With this thought it was time for "Pappy" to return to work. Climbing into his helicopter he mused, "You know, it seems light years away since I flew as an observation pilot for the plane that dropped the atomic bomb on Nagasaki. I can still feel the shock waves. So much has happened. I've been luckier than most. Why, here I am still going along on the seat of my pants."

With a mighty roar his craft was airborne and "Pappy" Devine was soon out of sight—an old dog still learning new tricks.

AD

**The 32nd Army Air Defense Command
lives up to its motto,
"Swift and Sure," by making itself**

NEW mobility and greater flexibility are being worked into U.S. Army air defense units in Germany to provide swifter reaction and greater hitting power. Many of the innovations enabling units to respond to an increasingly diversified range of tactical situations are embodied in the 32d Army Air Defense Command (AADCOM).

The 32d is the largest unit of its kind overseas. With headquarters in Kaiserslautern, it is the U.S. contribution to NATO's air defense of Central Europe.

The command is composed of three air defense groups—one Nike-Hercules and two HAWKs. Added are a signal battalion and battalions with Chaparral/Vulcan capabilities. The battalions are spread over a 50,000 square mile area of southern and central Germany.

LIEUTENANT GUY T. RYDER is assigned to the Information Office, Headquarters, 32d Army Air Defense Command.

Swifter and Surer

LT Guy T. Ryder

A self-propelled HAWK is loaded
on rail car for transportation to
a distant field exercise site.

SSG DAVID MOORE

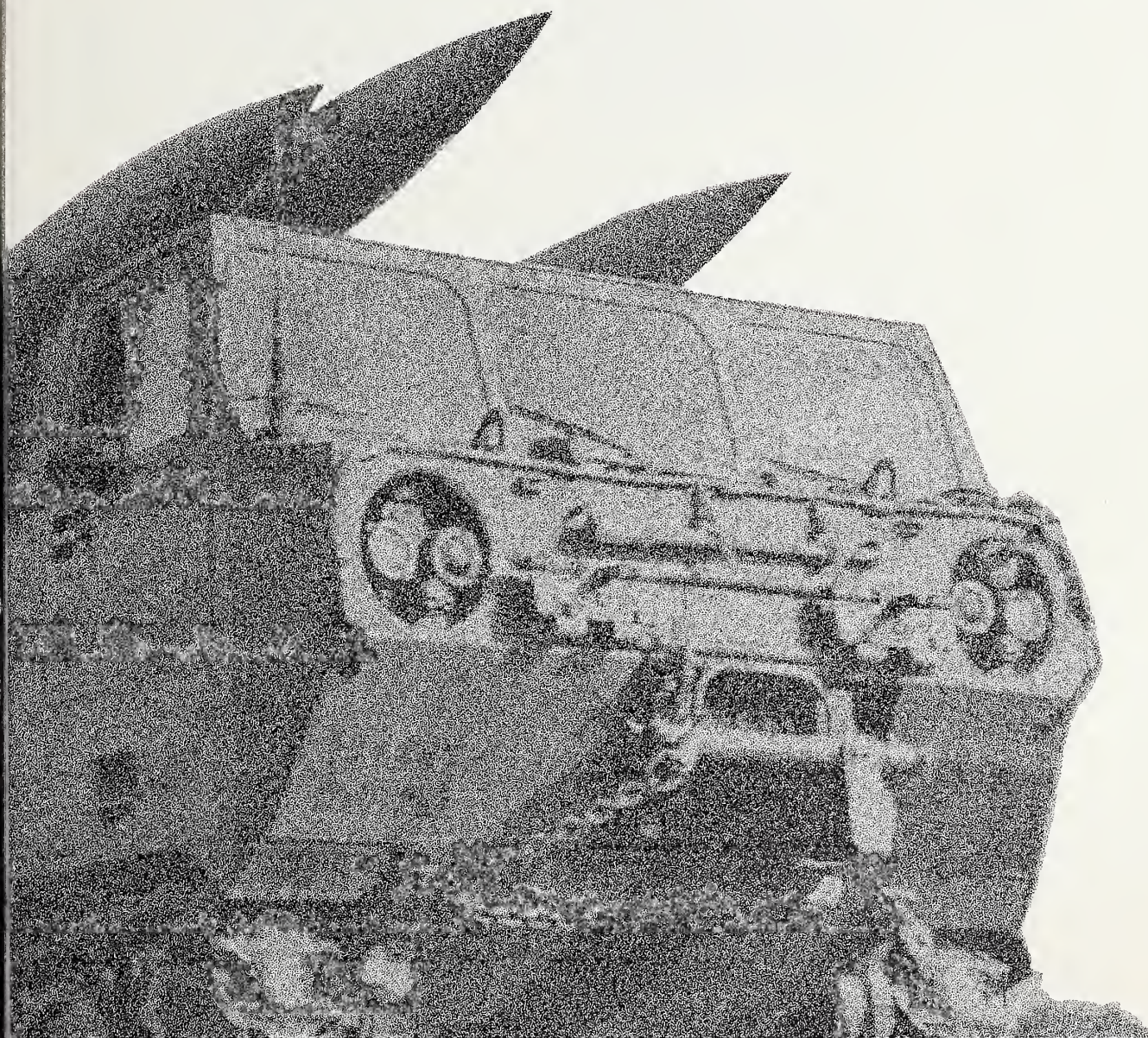


A major contribution to ever-increasing mobility and flexibility was the conversion of several towed HAWK battalions to self-propelled types. The 32d is the only missile command operating these self-propelled units in the field. Conversion required an adjustment to new equipment, restructuring of unit organization and a new, hard look at tactics.

Interest in the command today centers on development of an improved HAWK. Improvements will include refining parts of the guidance system and greater use of computers—all this to provide greater accuracy and to cut down on reaction time in case of attack.

Addition of Chaparral/Vulcan battalions in the summer of 1970 was the second major innovation in make-up of the 32d AADCOM.

These units add diversity to the overall defense capabilities of the command. Teamed with HAWK,





Nike-Hercules, above, is the perennial standby against high-altitude attack. The Vulcan, right, teams with Chaparral against high-speed, low-level air attack.



they give greater punch and spread to low-altitude defense. Chaparral is an infrared homing missile capable of supersonic speeds. Mounted on a tracked vehicle, it can traverse the roughest sort of terrain and can swim. Each vehicle carries 12 missiles; targets are visually detected.

The Vulcan is a Gatling-type 20mm six-barrel gun that complements Chaparral in low-level defenses. Vulcan fire control and radar systems do not lock-on to the targets. The target is tracked manually by the gunner. The Vulcan can spit out lethal rounds at a rate of 3,000 each minute.

Vulcan is trailer mounted and is pulled by a truck but it can be turned against ground targets or used against low-flying planes or missiles. Another asset—it is easily repaired in the field.

This constant effort to provide greater mobility and flexibility has special import for the 32d. Because some of its units are less than 40 miles from the frontiers of Eastern Europe the command is faced with a much shorter reaction time than are stateside commands and it is exposed to a greater diversity of attack possibilities.

With integration of the self-propelled HAWK and the Chaparral/Vulcan, 32d AADCOT has improved its reflexes in its continual adjustment to meet any threat.

AD





When those sirens blow
HAWK battalion crews scramble to

Fire a Bird

LT Dale D. Glendening

TWICE a day a siren sounds at any one of the HAWK battery tactical sites of the 32d Air Defense Command in Germany. Its piercing wail may sound at any time of the day or night and any day of the week.

When it sounds in the morning and again in the afternoon battalion crews scurry to their assigned tasks. When it sounds at unexpected times it means that an Operational Readiness Evaluation (ORE) is being made by a special team. And this also sends the men scurrying.

If men of the battalion have been doing their jobs right chances are excellent that results of the ORE will be excellent too. But if training hasn't been handled properly, if the men don't know every aspect of their jobs, the ORE team concludes that the battery isn't ready to fire. And that means there's plenty of additional work to be done.

There is always work to be done in a HAWK battery. Tasks and routines differ from any other duty in the Army because readiness responsibilities call for a 24-hour shift every 2 or 3 days. And while you may hear the usual soldier gripes and grumbles there is much personal satisfaction in a job well done plus a sense of unit dedication to the task of providing constant air defense along the borders of West Germany.

A typical 24-hour day starts with 100 or more men
LIEUTENANT DALE D. GLENDENING is Battalion S-4, 6th Missile Battalion, 517th Artillery.

Missiles on the move—A platoon takes to the field during an exercise at one of the training areas in Germany.



moving by truck from the former German Army kaserne where they sleep to their tactical site, usually called simply "the hill."

There the Duty or Tactical Control Officer (TCO) has already checked things out with the retiring TCO. With the handing over of keys to the site he becomes responsible for the system with its more than a million dollars worth of equipment.

As members of the manning crew arrive each confers with his retiring counterpart much as the TCO has done. They bring themselves up to date on the condition of equipment and the general situation. Then comes a quick guard mount.

Next, the men move to their particular areas and begin daily maintenance checks called "dailies." They inspect each piece of equipment. The slightest malfunction is enough to send any item to warrant officers for maintenance.

Now the dailies are over and the siren sounds from Battery Control Central. The manning crew dashes to stations. Launcher crewmen prepare their sections to "fire a bird." Fire control officers scan their scopes. The TCO examines and tests equipment and crew for performance. Maintenance warrants and mechanics are standing by to await results of the crew drill. If both

the TCO and the manning crew are satisfied with the equipment, the system is theirs. But if any deficiencies show up the support personnel take over.

Next regularly scheduled activity is dinner—but there's plenty to do before chow call. There's maintenance, including motor stables and training and conventional equipment to be cared for, as well as the sensitive HAWK items. In the self-propelled battalions there's even more equipment than in the older type towed unit. Maintenance is an everyday way of life. It goes on all the time.

In addition, there are classes in varied subjects in which missilemen must be knowledgeable—chemical, biological defense and radiological warfare training, military justice, intelligence and security, and infantry tactics.

How's that again? Infantry tactics for a group as mechanized as this? Yes, because Air Defense batteries have to defend their own sites and they must be as combat-ready as any infantry unit. Additionally, there is the motorized equipment to care for. Each battery has as many vehicles as some transportation companies.

After noon chow there may be some free time but usually this is taken up by scheduled activities. Early in the afternoon the men get started on the first of a



Launcher crewmen prepare a towed launcher to take to the road with its weapons.



series of 6-hour checks. Every piece of equipment is examined thoroughly to make sure it is still operational. Usually no problems arise because the equipment is under constant check. But a missileman can never be sure and this check prepares for the second siren and crew drill.

Now the TCO gets a second check on the readiness of his organization. Each battery operates in what is called an assigned state. Within each state it must be able to launch one missile successfully within a required time. All requirements of the particular state must be met. The TCO watches the crew drill. Future training sessions for the entire unit and for individuals will be based on crew drill results.

During the night the crew maintains a constant state of readiness. Members check and recheck equipment, including their communications. Always, one element or another of the manning crew is staging some sort of exercise. These are the men who would conduct actual firing in warfare. Those not engaged in checking equipment or in exercises take turns at pulling guard.

At any time, day or night, the entire organization expects an ORE team to come through the gate. It may be at 3 p.m. or 3 a.m., but sooner or later the team arrives. This triggers an instantaneous reaction.

The TCO blows the siren; the crew scrambles. Each man rushes to his individual station to perform tasks that he has so often rehearsed. The ORE team examines and grades the response.

Woe to the battery that fails to meet minimum standards. It can expect to be reevaluated soon to make sure that deficiencies have been corrected. This seldom happens, however, because pride in performance coupled with a high esprit make each evaluation a meaningful challenge for every man of the battery.

But OREs aren't the only tests and evaluations that missilemen can expect. There is also a series of Army Training Tests. There are tactical evaluations in which each battery must demonstrate its ability to move, shoot and communicate. Each battery must take an Annual Service Practice in which a missile is fired at a drone target. Then there are various command maintenance management inspections and the annual Inspector General inspection which is preceded by preparatory inspections.

Put it all together and most missilemen agree that a 24-hour day is hardly long enough to accomplish all that is required. But if the big siren blows at no matter what time HAWK men are ready to scramble. These HAWKS are always ready to fire a bird. **AD**

The 1-A-O in Vietnam
has earned respect by

A Different Kind of Courage

LT Richard Harris
and
SP4 William A. Ward

THE PFC scampered up the berm line, reached up and grabbed the barrel of a .50 cal to help hoist himself onto the APC. The .50 barrel, still hot from firing, burned his hand. "Damn," he swore under his breath.

On top of the track at last, he hunkered over a man bleeding from both arms and face. The man's .50 cal had blown up while he was firing. All around, the big 155s boomed away into the night. "Lieutenant," the PFC called. "Hey, somebody tell him to get a dust-off out here!"

Twenty minutes later the helicopter swirled away in a cloud of dust toward the 24th Evacuation Hospital at Long Binh. There a SP4 medic prepped the injured man for surgery. Moving swiftly, he began feeding plasma into the man's arm, cutting away his clothing and cleaning the blood and dirt from the wounds so the doctor could see to work.

Those two medics in Vietnam share more than just their medical duties; they share a common belief.

They are both conscientious objectors.

Conscientious objectors (1-A-Os), also known as COs, have elected to serve but not fight and are playing their part in the struggle in Southeast Asia. Most are combat medics and lab technicians but COs also serve as clerks, printers, mechanics, artists and in



virtually all other non-combat occupational specialties.

There are two conscientious objector classifications: 1-O for those "opposed to participation in any form" and given exemption from all military duties; 1-A-O, for those who will go into the military but who refuse to kill, results in a "non-combatant" assignment.

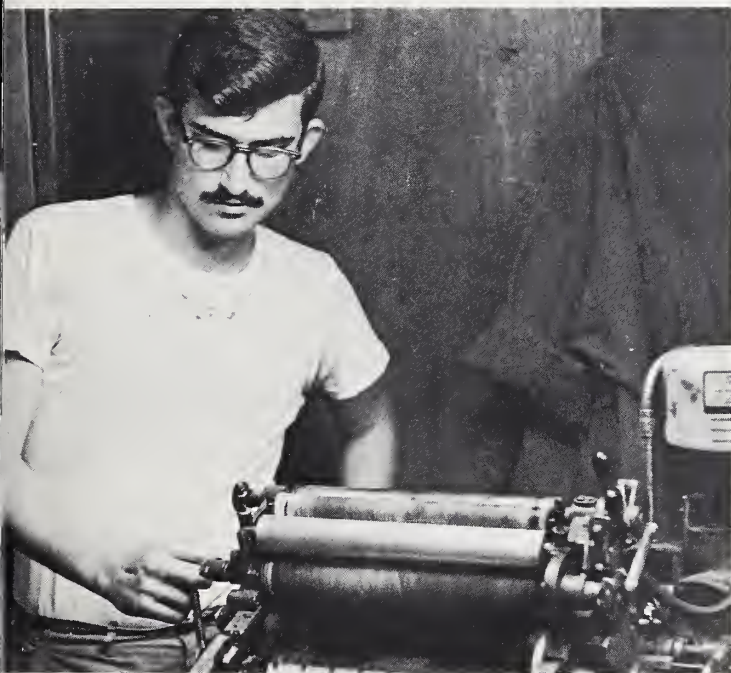
In Vietnam the most common non-combatant duty is medical aid. 1-A-Os attend special basic and advanced individual training (AIT) courses at Fort Sam Houston, Tex. They receive no weapons training. In AIT they're trained as medical corpsmen.

"At first everyone thinks you're just a weirdo," said SP5 Julian Owen, a combat medic from Alto, Ga. "Out in the field they think you're just plain crazy. That's at first. But when the shooting starts and they know you're going to be there to help them if they get hit, all that

LIEUTENANT RICHARD HARRIS is Information Officer, 2d Brigade, 25th Infantry Division. SPECIALIST 4 WILLIAM A. WARD is assigned to the Information Office, Headquarters, United States Army Vietnam.



Many COs serve in hospitals—SP4 Larry Park, opposite page, prepares a patient for operation at 24th Evacuation Hospital. SP4 Johnny Jones, left, dresses a wound. SP4 Thomas Walters runs an offset press for the 67th Medical Group, below.



guys didn't want me at first because they said I endangered them by not carrying a weapon—but after I'd been with them a while they accepted me. Now that I'm off line they come by the aid station and ask me to go out with them."

Like Owen and Valez, most COs encounter initial skepticism and then acceptance and respect from their officers and buddies.

The only men who found much antagonism were those who applied for CO status after they had entered the Army. SP4 Terry T. Stephen, Port Orchard, Wash., applied during basic training. "The drill sergeants and the Old Man gave me kind of a rough time—I guess they thought I was copping out. But after I'd talked to the chaplain and established the fact that I was serious they didn't bother me much. And since then, well, it's been no hassle at all."

The conscientious objector's position is difficult whether he's in Vietnam or the States. He has chosen not to accept his obligation to fight his Country's wars in favor of an obligation to his ideals. He chooses to be responsible to abstract concepts and ideals rather than to the very concrete realities of violence and war.

For the 1-O objector who is exempted from military service and for the 1-A-O in the rear this choice remains an abstraction. But the objector who sees duty in the field must face the direct, practical consequences of his claim. He is protected by his armed buddies but if he sticks to his claim he must refuse to help protect them.

changes. When I was in the field I never failed to answer a call for help. I'm proud of that. My men knew it too—they knew they could count on me."

Othoniel Rosa Valez, a former combat medic with the 25th Infantry Division, had a similar experience: "While I was with a recon platoon in Cambodia the

SP4 William Chiang, another 25th Infantry Division CO, received the Bronze Star for Valor. "My squad walked into an ambush," he recalled, "and the point man was killed and seven were wounded, including the squad leader and machinegunner. I crawled around patching people up and dragging them out of the kill zone. After I dusted all eight of them off, I had to take command of the squad and get them out of there because nobody else knew what to do."

In 1969 another CO, Private First Class Thomas W. Bennett, a medic with the 4th Infantry Division, was awarded posthumously the highest honor an American soldier can receive—the Medal of Honor.

An eyewitness of the action for which Bennett was honored said: "His actions inspired all of us and made us determined to defeat the enemy. His bravery during the entire period was something you would have to observe in order to realize how really courageous he was."

Most of the COs interviewed base their objection on religious convictions. For most of them their con-

scientious objection is strictly a personal thing and they do not see themselves as part of a movement. The majority seem to distrust politics and are not optimistic about bringing an end to wars through political means. War is accepted by most of them as being "part of the human condition."

Nevertheless, they find themselves incapable of killing and they refuse to be combat-trained by the Army. Most feel that the only thing they can do to work against the world's violence is to reject violence in their own lives and perhaps by their example encourage others to do the same.

Seventh Day Adventists are probably the most numerous religious denomination among COs. An Adventist pamphlet succinctly states the religious viewpoint of the 1-A-O objector: "Seventh Day Adventists are proud of their country and its government and they are loyal to its flag and the principles for which it stands. They are ready to serve their nation faithfully even, if necessary, to give their lives in such service. They ask only that they be allowed to serve in harmony with their deep religious convictions."

As Specialist Stephen puts it, "We try to live up to the biblical code, 'Render therefore unto Caesar the things which are Caesar's; and unto God, the things that are God's (Matt. 22: 16-21).' In other words, we feel we have an obligation to the state, but human life belongs to God and we have an obligation to respect that also."

SP4 Larry Park, Los Angeles, Calif., like most Adventists, sees no paradox in this position: "War is a part of the world and may always be here. It would be nice to live in a world where you didn't have to contribute [to war], but that's impossible."

"Our church, the Church of the Brother, believes in a man seeking 1-O status—that is, not serving at all," said SP4 Thomas Walters, Canton, Ohio, an offset printing press operator for the 67th Medical Group. "But my feeling was that I had an obligation to my Country so I compromised and became a 1-A-O."

"The only problem I've had," said Walters, "was a little jealousy because I didn't have to pull guard duty. So I pull extra CQ when I can or make courier runs into Saigon to make up for it. It works out well." **AD**



MAC WILLIAMS



Thoughts on guard duty

"NOBODY SAID THANKS"

SP4 Tom Bailey
Photos by
SSG David Hinkle



DAMN. Guard duty again; second time this week. It's not like 'Nam, but you get just as tired, just as sleepy and you get so cold it chills your brain.

Guard duty's no fun. But somebody's got to do it.

"Gallatin. You and Sterling got the ammo dump."

Figures. Didn't make supernumerary at guard mount and managed to wind up in the first relief which means pulling one more guard than anyone else. Had the ammo dump just 2 weeks ago—three-quarters of a mile of barbed wire-topped chain link fence; no smoking or you might get blown away; no concrete walkways, just a dusty road around the place—nope, mud, it rained this morning.

First 2 hours on aren't bad, still light and warm for most of the shift. If it weren't for those goats they keep for lawn mowers; some guy got butted a while back.

Back at the barracks. Can't sleep. Someone on TV talking; of all nights to pull guard, not even a decent show on television. Can't sleep; the lieutenant and some bud-

dies are telling war stories.

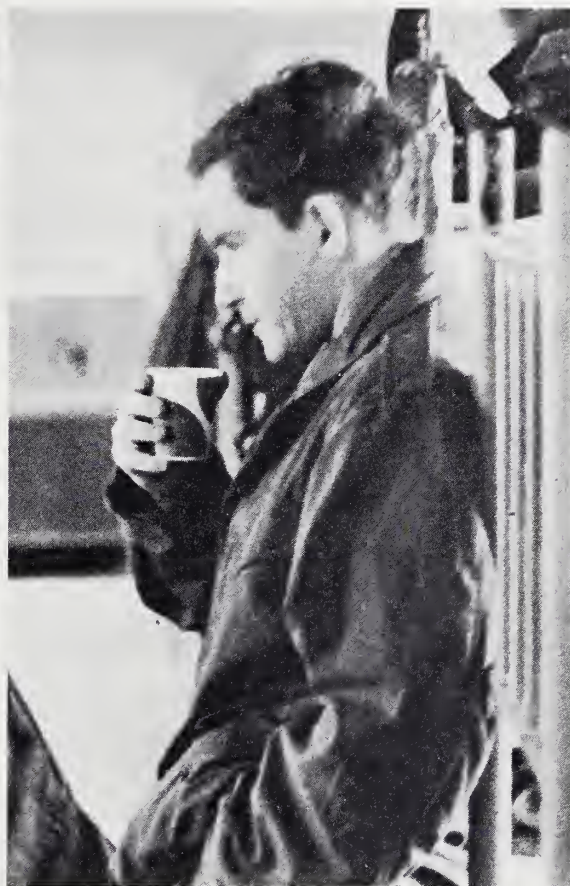
Second shift. Gawd, but it's cold. If it just weren't for the wind—and that truck driver. Wonder how he'd like to be thrown around in the back of a truck at midnight? He must know every dirt road on post.

Good thing they put two of us out here. Wind whistling through pitch black trees and those goats stumbling through wet leaves—noises are big and dangerous at night.

Feet soakin' wet. Looks like they could put some planks down. Water stands all the way across the road in that low spot days after every rain. Got to wade right up to the ankles just to check the bunker door.

Oh Gawd, how I remember that first guard mount. Basic training. I got the coal dump at Fort Benning. Scared? Man!

What was it the lieutenant said to us that night? Seems like an eternity has passed since then. Yes . . . yes, I remember: "It might not happen tonight; in fact, nothing may ever happen on guard. But you're going to have to be there just the same—to see that nothing does



From left, SP4 Hubert Gallatin at Fort Belvoir, Va., riding to his guard post in rear of a truck wonders just how cold it's going to get before the night is over. Gallatin (far right in second photo) stands at attention during guard mount. Ending his last shift, Gallatin huddles in his field jacket, with collar turned up and hand drawn into his sleeve. It's cold. A cup of coffee helps warm the tired soldier. As he sips the coffee, Gallatin wonders when he'll have to do it again—and wonders who's going to thank him for it this time.

happen.

"The Army's got a lot of money tied up here . . ." Who's going to steal a movie house? "And just last month, somebody got in there, tore up the latrine and damaged the screen. Just remember, a lot of people make a fancy living out of stealing . . . you've got to see that they don't make it on the Army.

"It isn't fun . . ." He ain't wrong about that! "But somebody's got to do it. It's part of soldiering. Staying up all night isn't my idea of a picnic either but neither is paying taxes. Laugh it off if you want to but you guys are guarding several million dollars worth of equipment that our taxes paid for . . . and if it is stolen or damaged it'll mean more tax money to replace it."

Jeez, right now I just wish that truck would come along so some-

body would replace me. Ol' lieutenant almost makes me feel guilty about complaining so much . . . where the hell's that truck?

Better stand and wait for the truck; not enough time for another round. Too cold anyway. Why does the truck get later picking us up each time around?

Barracks are warm. Sleep. "First Relief! Up! Time To Go!" Wish he wouldn't yell so loud. Haven't been asleep 10 minutes, it seems.

Drive easy, truck driver. The cold of dawn, the worst of all. Wonder why the water isn't frozen. I am. Numb. So is the brain. So are the feet and hands and nose and ears. Just hunch down in the jacket, turn up the collar and watch the sun take its ever-loving time to creep over those black, whispering trees.

The clock must have stopped.

Time's stopped. Everything's stopped but me, frozen. And I soon will be. Mouth's already sticking together; forgot to fill my canteen.

Wait! The trees have stopped rattling in the breeze. The goats are walking. Light. Pick up the step a little. Not much longer now.

Here comes the truck! Okay driver, put her on the floorboard and let's get out of here. Hit every bump in the place, slide around every curve, sling us on the floor, slam on your brakes at every light, just get us back to the guard house, get us there fast.

Hot coffee. Burned tongue and singed gut, but penetrating, penetrating, making the fingernails tingle.

"Okay, the guard house looks clean. Ya'll go get some chow."

It's over.

Nobody said thanks.

AD

Washington, D.C.--Two \$5,000 first place prizes are up for grabs in the Society of American Military Engineers' bridge design contest. Fixed and floating bridge concepts for use in the 1980s are what the society is looking for. In each category there's a second place prize of \$2,000 and \$1,000 for third place with \$4,000 to be divided among other runnersup in both categories. A brochure with information on rules and eligibility and an entry sheet may be obtained for \$2 from: Society of American Military Engineers, Bridge Design Contest, 800 17th St. NW., Washington, D.C. 20006. Entries must be postmarked no later than June 15.



White Sands, N. Mex.--The type of space suit to be worn by Apollo 15 astronauts when they blast off for a lunar landing in July went through one phase of testing at the White Sands Missile Range. The environmental branch tested the suit for four 30-minute periods inside the range's dust chamber, left. The suits will provide better mobility and greater ease of movement than those used in previous space flights.

Fort George G. Meade, Md.--A glass recycling program has been initiated at Fort Meade as part of efforts to keep the land clean. When collection bins at dining hall test areas are full they are dumped into a central collection point. From there the glass goes to a recycling plant in Baltimore. The plant pays \$20 a ton which is donated to the Youth Activities Program. Second Lieutenant Curtis Tucker, project director, hopes to commence recycling programs for aluminum cans and cardboard products by July and expand collection areas into residential and business districts.

Fort Carson, Colo.--A budget counseling office operating at the Army Community Services Center since January is helping soldiers manage their way out of debt. Some soldiers needing immediate help require extensive counseling from one of three staff counselors. Except for emergencies there is usually a 10-day waiting period to make an appointment. Besides appointments, counselors conduct classes in budgeting for newlyweds and give orientation classes on money management to new post personnel three times each week.

Washington, D.C.--Vietnam returnees from eight states may be eligible for state veterans bonuses if the soldiers plan to reside in these home states after separation. Individual states determine the amount of bonuses and who's eligible. If you're interested in more information, here are the states with bonus legislation and the addresses to write: (CONNECTICUT) Office of the Treasurer, Vietnam Bonus Division, 15 Lewis St., Hartford, Conn. 06115; (DELAWARE) Executive Director, Veterans Military Pay Commission, 1224 King St., Wilmington, Del. 19801; (ILLINOIS) Illinois Veterans Commission, Vietnam Compensation Fund, 221 West Jefferson St., Springfield, Ill. 62705; (LOUISIANA) Louisiana Department of Veterans Affairs, Vietnam Bonus Division, Old State Capitol, Baton Rouge, La. 70801; (MASSACHUSETTS) Commonwealth of Massachusetts, Office of the State Treasurer, Bonus Division, Room 227 Statehouse, Boston, Mass. 02133; (PENNSYLVANIA) Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Vietnam Conflict Compensation Bureau, Harrisburg, Pa. 17101; (SOUTH DAKOTA) South Dakota Department of Veterans Affairs, State Capitol Building, Pierre, S.D. 57501; (VERMONT) State Veterans Affairs Office, Military Department, City Hall, Montpelier, Vt. 05601.

Long Binh, RVN--A flak jacket and a pair of steady hands...an unusual combination of operating tools for Major Thomas E. Bowen, Chief of Surgical Services, 93d Evacuation Hospital. His job: remove an unexploded M79 grenade round from the leg of a wounded South Vietnamese soldier. The operating room was sandbagged and the operating team wore flak jackets for protection. The operation was a success, the round disposed of and Major Bowen very relieved.

Washington, D.C.--Twenty-seven Nike-Hercules firing batteries along with 11 headquarters organizations and activities in 15 states will be inactivated by June 30. It's part of reorganizing and realigning the Army's air defense system which is expected to save more than \$31 million annually.



Fort Richardson, Alaska--The Arctic Rangers (O Company, 75th Infantry) have successfully completed the first mass parachute drop onto permanent polar ice. The 123-man unit jumped Mar. 4 as part of emergency training. It was designed to sharpen Rangers' skills in rescuing passengers of aircraft that have crashed or made an emergency landing on the ice. To train, the Rangers had to locate a suitable landing site for rescue aircraft and set up warming tents. In an actual emergency they would have provided medical assistance, clothing and food for survivors. An advance party, left, was airdropped a day before training started to insure the safety of ice and weather conditions. More than 100 commercial passenger and cargo flights traverse polar routes each week.

Greenville, Tex.--The 101st Airborne Division Association has announced plans to construct a memorial in Washington, D.C. in honor of Screaming Eagles of WWII and Vietnam. Screaming Eagles who want to donate may send contributions (tax deductible) to: Project Memorial, P.O. Box 454, Greenville, Tex. 75401.

Fort Carson, Colo.--A test is under way at Fort Carson to see if a short order dining facility and a specialty house featuring Italian foods will be popular with troops. One brigade mess serves the short order food, another serves the specialty meal, while the remaining dining halls serve meals from the Army master menu. The test began Apr. 1 and will continue 6 months.

Washington, D.C.--The DOD education program in race relations for all members of the Armed Forces will probably be in operation within 1 year. Military personnel will be required to attend at least 6 hours of instruction annually. The newly established Defense Race Relations Institute, headed by Army Colonel Edward F. Krise, will train Armed Forces personnel as instructors, develop doctrine and curricula, evaluate the program's effectiveness and pass on guidelines for use by all services.

Washington, D.C.--In January the Army will begin issuing eyeglasses with a modern, black plastic frame. Eliminated will be the standard Army-gray frames which have caused off-duty soldiers to be recognized as such even when wearing civilian clothes. A recent Army-wide survey showed 68 percent of all EM preferred black frames.

What do you want to know
about hospital and medical
care for your dependents?

CHAMPUS

Has the Answers

LTC Charles H. Ertell, Jr.



What is CHAMPUS?

CHAMPUS is a comprehensive hospital and medical health benefits program for dependents of active duty personnel, retired members entitled to retired, retainer, or equivalent pay, their dependents and dependents of deceased active duty or retired personnel. The program, which is worldwide in scope, provides benefits (1) when the beneficiary is admitted as an inpatient to a civilian hospital or other inpatient facility; (2) when the beneficiary receives outpatient treatment either in a doctor's office or elsewhere; and (3) for specialized care for serious physically handicapped and moderately or severely mentally retarded spouses and children of active duty members.

Who is eligible for CHAMPUS benefits?

The following categories are eligible for CHAMPUS:

- ☐ Spouses and children of members serving on active duty under orders which do not specify a period of 30 days or less.
- ☐ Retired members entitled to retired, retainer or equivalent pay.
- ☐ Spouses and children of retired members.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL CHARLES H. ERTCELL, JR. is Public Affairs Officer, Office for the Civilian Health and Medical Program of the Uniformed Services, Denver, Colo.

☐ Spouses and children of members who died while serving on active duty or while entitled to retired, retainer or equivalent pay. Children are defined as (a) legitimate children, adopted children or legitimate stepchildren who are unmarried and under 21 years of age regardless of whether or not dependent on an active duty or retired member; or such children who are 21 years of age or older but incapable of self-support because of mental or physical incapacity that existed before their 21st birthday and who are (or were at the time of death of the active duty or retired member) dependent on the member for over one-half of his support; or such children 21 or 22 years of age who are pursuing a full-time course of education in an approved institution of higher learning and who are (or were at the time of death of the active duty or retired member) dependent on the member for more than one-half of his support or (b) unmarried children or stepchildren under 21 years of age who were illegitimate at time of birth and who are (or were at the time of death of the active duty or retired member) dependent on the member for more than one-half of his support. They must be residing in the member's household or in a dwelling place provided or maintained by the member. Such children, if 21 or over, are also eligible if they are incapable

of self-support because of a mental or physical incapacity that existed prior to their 21st birthday or if they are pursuing a full-time course of education in an approved institution of higher learning and are under age 23.

Benefits are not available under any circumstances to parents, parents-in-law and active duty members themselves.

Do I have to obtain permission from CHAMPUS or a local military or public health service medical facility before I can obtain civilian medical care?

No permission is required from any facility or agency to obtain authorized civilian *outpatient* services under CHAMPUS. Beneficiaries residing with their *active* duty sponsors are required to obtain a statement of non-availability from the closest uniformed service medical facility or the commander of a military installation when there is no uniformed service medical facility within a reasonable distance before obtaining civilian *inpatient* care. Retired, their dependents and dependents of deceased service members always have free choice for both inpatient and outpatient care and are never required to obtain a non-availability statement.



Where do I send my CHAMPUS claims?

Claims for outpatient care (physician office visit, clinic, etc.) should be submitted to the CHAMPUS fiscal agent for the state in which the care was received. The addresses of state CHAMPUS fiscal agents are contained on pages 30-35 of DA Pamphlet 360-505, Uniformed Services Health Benefits Program, or in Appendix B, AR 40-121. Claims for inpatient care (hospitalization) are submitted by the provider of care to either the Blue Cross Association or the Mutual of Omaha Insurance Company depending on the state in which care was rendered. The proper address can be determined by checking Appendix C, AR 40-121. In most cases the provider knows the proper address and will forward the claim for payment. Claims for care received in Europe should be forwarded to the Executive Director, OCHAMP-USEUR, APO 09403 and in other overseas areas to the appropriate overseas commander.

My wife/child needs plastic surgery. Will CHAMPUS help pay?

Plastic surgery is a CHAMPUS benefit when such surgery is determined to be good medical practice. In view of the expense of these procedures it is recommended that prior approval be obtained from the state fiscal agent to insure that CHAMPUS can share in the payment of charges.

Will CHAMPUS help me pay for dental care?

Dental care required as a necessary adjunct to the medical or surgical treatment of a primary medical condition *other than dental* is authorized under the CHAMPUS Basic Program. For dental care to be determined adjunctive, the patient must have been under the care of a physician for a medical condition *other than dental* where proper treatment required that the dental treatment given was necessary for the proper treatment of the medical condition.

The primary diagnosis must be specific so that the relationship between the primary condition and the requirement for adjunctive dental care in the treatment of the primary condition is clearly shown. For example, if a patient is under the care of a physician for the treatment of diabetes and in the opinion of the physician and dentist the removal of dental infection will exert a beneficial effect on the treatment and control of the diabetes, then such dental care would be authorized.

Also authorized is dental care required as the direct result of an accident. There must be a docu-

So your family is located a long way from on-post medical facilities or military hospitals.

Illness strikes and you dig down to pay for private medical and hospital care out of your pocket. You worry about the costs which come to about \$250 a year for the average American family.

But did you know you don't necessarily have to follow that route? The Civilian Health and Medical Program of the Uniformed Services (CHAMPUS) is designed to take care of exactly that situation for you.

Now while you have the time and opportunity it behooves you to look into this program. Here are answers to many of the frequently asked questions about CHAMPUS.

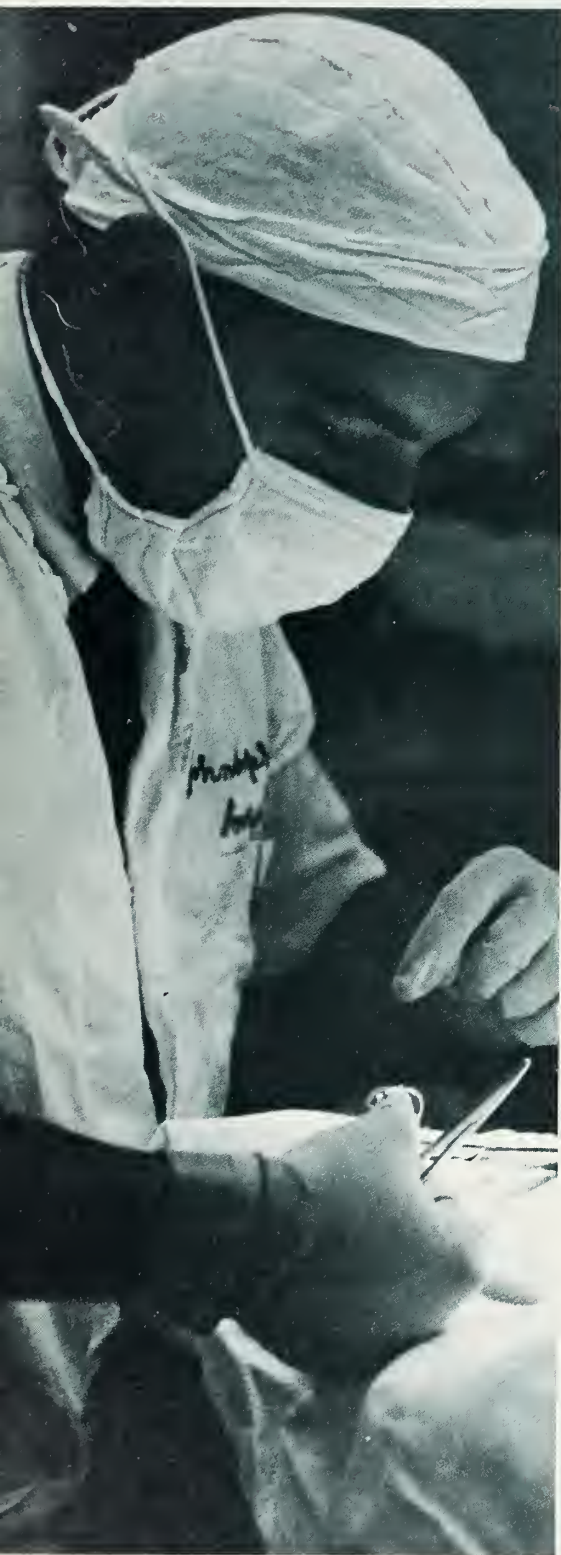
mented episode of trauma such as an automobile accident or a fall. The repair or replacement of teeth or restoration broken during the process of chewing is not an authorized program benefit. CHAMPUS is also authorized to share in the cost of treatment of serious physical handicapping orthodontic conditions under the Program for the Handicapped. The latter program can be used *only* by dependents of active duty members.

I became pregnant while my husband was in service. Will CHAMPUS benefits continue even though he is now separated?

No. CHAMPUS benefits cease at midnight of the day on which a member is separated, as distinguished from retired or deceased.

What do we do about health insurance coverage—My husband is being discharged from the service in 3 months?

Since CHAMPUS eligibility ends at midnight of the date of discharge, an attempt should be made to obtain a health insurance policy with a private company which will cover at least part of your medical expenses. A great many employers and organizations have group health insurance policies or plans which cost less than individual policies. In addition, many employees pay only a portion of the premium costs.



I am retiring and will have health insurance where I work. How does this work as far as CHAMPUS is concerned?

The Public Law which governs CHAMPUS requires that retired personnel, their dependents and dependents of deceased active duty or retired personnel who are enrolled in other health insurance coverage as a result of their employment or by provisions of law *must* use the health benefits provided by such insurance before CHAMPUS benefits are claimed. Thereafter, CHAMPUS will pay the remaining charges, provided such charges do not exceed the amount which CHAMPUS would have paid had there been no other insurance. If the employer, however, does not contribute more than 10 percent to the premium cost of such other insurance, it is then *not considered* as having been provided by employment and CHAMPUS would not be precluded from being the first payor. **We are adopting a baby who is living with us. Will CHAMPUS assist with medical expenses even though the adoption is not yet final?**

No, a child is not eligible for care under CHAMPUS until the adoption is final.

My child needs special education. Will CHAMPUS pay?

The CHAMPUS Program for the Handicapped, which can be used *only* by dependents of active duty members, provides payment for all education services necessary to treat or correct a handicapping condition or to alleviate, overcome or adjust to deficiencies resulting from handicapping conditions. Special education services are authorized for pre-school age handicapped children under this portion of the program. The CHAMPUS Basic Program (inpatient-outpatient) which makes payment to all categories of

CHAMPUS beneficiaries will provide payment for education services when necessary to treat chronic conditions or diseases and/or nervous, mental or emotional disorders when ordered by a physician.

Are abortions payable under CHAMPUS?

Abortions are payable by CHAMPUS provided they are considered good medical practice within the state where performed. If the beneficiary is residing with her active duty sponsor a statement of non-availability from the nearest uniformed service facility is required before the abortion can be performed in a civilian hospital as a CHAMPUS benefit.

CHAMPUS didn't pay the full amount charged by my doctor after I had paid my share of the cost. He is billing me for the disallowed amount. What do I do?

When your doctor submitted the CHAMPUS claim for payment to the CHAMPUS fiscal agent, by signing the form he certified that he would accept as full and complete payment your cost-sharing portion plus the amount determined payable by CHAMPUS. He has neither the legal nor moral right to bill for the disallowed amount. Send the bill to the fiscal administrator with the request that he resolve the dispute with your physician and notify the physician of your actions.

Why does CHAMPUS require so much information on receipts or bills?

The Public Law which established CHAMPUS is very specific on what benefits are payable and who may receive payment under CHAMPUS. Additionally, other information is needed to establish a proper basis for determining reasonable charges for the services and supplies provided. The information required on receipts or bills from sources of care is used by the CHAMPUS fiscal agent to insure compliance with the law and regulations. To properly make these determinations the CHAMPUS fiscal agent must know at least (1) the name of the

doctor or other provider of care (2) patient's name (3) amount charged (4) date(s) of care (5) a description of care provided and diagnosis or indication of the illness or injury. If the care is related to hospitalization the exact dates of hospitalization must also be shown on the bill or receipt.

Are spectacles and eye examinations a CHAMPUS benefit?

Spectacles or examinations for correction of ordinary refractive errors are *not* authorized benefits. Special lenses or contact lenses for eye conditions which require those items for complete medical or surgical management of the condition and eye examinations performed by an ophthalmologist or doctor of optometry for the purpose of ruling out a pathologic condition are payable. Hyperopia, presbyopia, astigmatism and myopia are considered as ordinary refractive errors unless a statement from the provider of care indicates otherwise. However, an eye examination to rule out a pathologic condition which results in one of the foregoing diagnoses will not preclude payment by CHAMPUS.

My unmarried daughter is pregnant. Will CHAMPUS pay for care for her and the baby?

Maternity care is available to all authorized dependents. The baby is covered under CHAMPUS until the mother is discharged from the hospital following delivery. Benefits cease for a dependent child at age 21. However, if the dependent is an unmarried full-time student between 21 and 23 years of age she remains a CHAMPUS eligible beneficiary for *up to six months* after termination of her pregnancy or until age 23, whichever occurs first, even though she leaves school. If she later resumes a full-time course of study more than six months following the termination of pregnancy and prior to reaching age 23, eligibility for CHAMPUS benefits are reinstated.

What coverage does CHAMPUS provide for the cost of drugs?

Prescription drugs and insulin obtainable from civilian sources are authorized CHAMPUS benefits. Drugs issued by a civilian hospital while a beneficiary is an inpatient are paid under the inpatient cost-sharing provisions. All prescription drugs purchased from a civilian pharmacy are paid as outpatient benefits. Many civilian pharmacies participate in CHAMPUS and will submit claims for payment directly to the fiscal administrator. Others do not participate, in which case the patient must submit receipts or bills to the state fiscal administrator showing the name of the patient, the name of the pharmacy, the prescription number, date filled and amount charged.

We heard that CHAMPUS pays for durable equipment. What is durable equipment and what benefits am I authorized?

The term "durable equipment" as used by CHAMPUS refers to items prescribed by a physician such as wheel chairs, respirators and hospital beds which can withstand repeated use and for which the reasonable charge is \$50 or more. When medically necessary the rental of these items is authorized under the CHAMPUS Basic Program. Under the Program for the Handicapped either the purchase or the rental of durable equipment is authorized, whichever is most advantageous.

What is meant by the term "cost-sharing"?

Under CHAMPUS both the sponsor and the government share an obligation for the cost of authorized services. The portion that the military family must share under the Basic Program is dependent on two factors: the status of the sponsor (active duty, retired or deceased) and the type of care (inpatient or outpatient). Active duty dependents must pay \$25 for inpatient care unless the hospitalization lasts more than 14 days, in which case the rate is \$1.75 a day. For outpatient care they must pay an annual

deductible each fiscal year (1 July-30 June) plus 20 percent of the cost. Retired personnel, their dependents and dependents of deceased service members must pay 25 percent for both inpatient and outpatient care plus the annual deductible for outpatient care. The deductible amounts to \$50 when one family member receives care and \$100 when two or more receive care.

The cost-sharing provisions under the Program for the Handicapped are somewhat different. Under this program the family pays a monthly share based on the sponsor's pay grade and the Government pays the remainder up to \$350 a month. For example, an E-4 must incur a legal obligation to pay the first \$25 of benefits provided in a given month; a major would pay the first \$50 per month. The Program for the Handicapped is available *only* to dependents of active duty members.

Who is responsible for determining CHAMPUS eligibility?

The responsibility for eligibility determinations is vested in each of the uniformed services. Request for eligibility determinations should not be directed to CHAMPUS irrespective of the circumstances under which care may have been or is to be rendered. When a request for an eligibility determination is received by OCHAMPUS from an Army member there is no recourse other than to refer the matter to the Department of the Army.

Where can I obtain specific information on questions that I have about CHAMPUS?

Detailed information on CHAMPUS can be obtained from one of the following:

- ▶The medical facility of the nearest military installation.
- ▶The state fiscal agent for CHAMPUS.
- ▶Executive Director, OCHAMPUS, Denver, Colo., 80240. **AD**

Over the Mountains And Through the Woods

William Spriegel

Photos by Earl Davy

THEY'VE added a new military "sport" to the curriculum of the U.S. Army Engineer School at Fort Belvoir, Va.

Several hundred young officers are taking part in orienteering—a game played with maps, compass and scorecard. The sport places a premium on the individual's ability to interpret maps, employ dead-reckoning techniques and use a compass. It demands stamina, speed and mental agility.

Orienteering already has found its way into competition in this country and abroad. In Sweden where it originated about half a century ago it is popular among men and women, young and old.

What has been regarded as a game in Europe is proving a valuable training vehicle at the Engineer School. Major C. S. Mills, Jr., former Deputy Chief of the Combat Engineering Division, and Captain G. W. Fish, Jr., who heads the Field Engineer Branch of that division, are enthusiastic about orienteering. They claim it promotes student proficiency in map-reading, contributes to physical fitness and demands mental alertness and decisiveness. Also, they contend, it beats jogging for relaxation and exercise.

Rules of the game are simple. Playing it calls for strong legs, good lungs and a lot of logical thinking. Given a scoreboard, a map and compass, competitors consult a master map which shows the control points to which they must report over a course that ranges from 3 to 7 kilometers. Each scorecard is marked with a symbol at each check point. Each symbol is different and not known to competitors in advance. The runner who reaches all points in the least time is the winner.

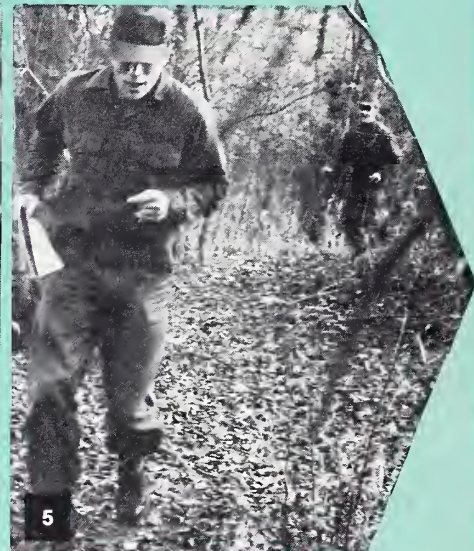
Techniques call for mental acuity, decisiveness and appreciation for each man's particular physical capabilities. Should he go on a line-of-sight course, directly over hills, through gullies and woods? Or take the more level, open but more circuitous route and depend on the speed of his legs? Coming to a water hazard,

WILLIAM SPRIEGEL is Deputy Information Officer, U.S. Army Engineer Center and School, Fort Belvoir, Va.



"...it's certainly more fun to use your mind as well as your legs and it's more rewarding than running around the block alone."

GET READY—orienteers at left (1) get a briefing and then (2) get their score cards, maps and starting times. **GET SET**—They check control points on maps (3) and set their watches (4). **GO**—as the time comes, off they go on their course (5).





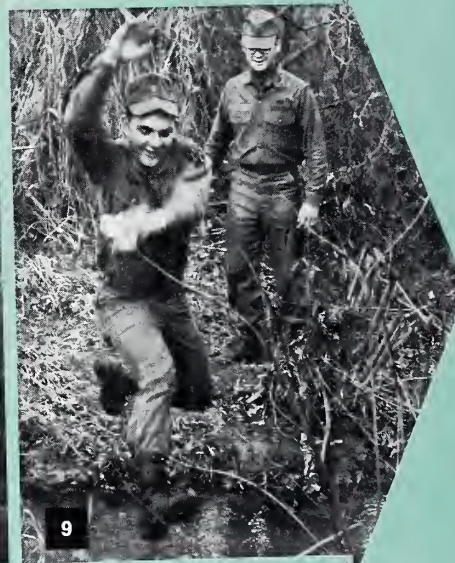
6



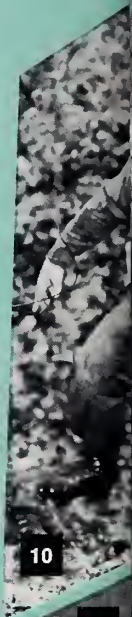
7



8



9



10

12

should he go left or right? Did he memorize those terrain features on the next leg or will he have to stop and consult the map again? And what about keeping up the pace? Can he maintain it or will he be forced to slow down after walking some distance?

The entire game can be made more complicated, too. The umpires can set up what they call freestyle orienteering. Here the individual runs to all points in set sequence, yet may choose his own route. Or "umps" may require line orienteering in which competitors must follow a predetermined course to reach unmarked control points. As a variant, there is also score orienteering in which a time limit is set with point value allotted to different control points. In the latter game, winners are determined by the number of points compiled within the allotted time.

To make it more interesting Major Mills and Captain Fish worked out a team play they call relay orienteering. And they've also set up night orienteering games.

Interest in the sport extends to other installations and services as well. Last year Major Mills and Captain Fish arranged a competition with the U.S. Marine Corps at nearby Quantico, Va. Following that, the Army and the Marines formed a combined team that competed with the Viking Ski Club of Canada in a contest at Montreal last summer. Orienteers from Forts Belvoir, Benning and Bragg and the U.S. Military Academy met for a 2-day competition to pick an All-Army team. This seven-man team, which included Engineer School officers, took part in the international competition in Denmark during September 1970.

The second annual national championships will be held October 22 at Carbondale, Ill. The event will also be part of the CISM competition at Oslo, Norway, August 16-21.

Orienteering was introduced in the U.S. Army in 1965 when Special Forces soldiers in Germany began conducting it on an individual basis. The Marine Corps Physical Fitness Academy at Quantico took it up in 1967. The United States Military Academy now includes the new sport in its intramural program. And the Special Forces School at Fort Bragg held the first known orienteering clinic in July 1970.

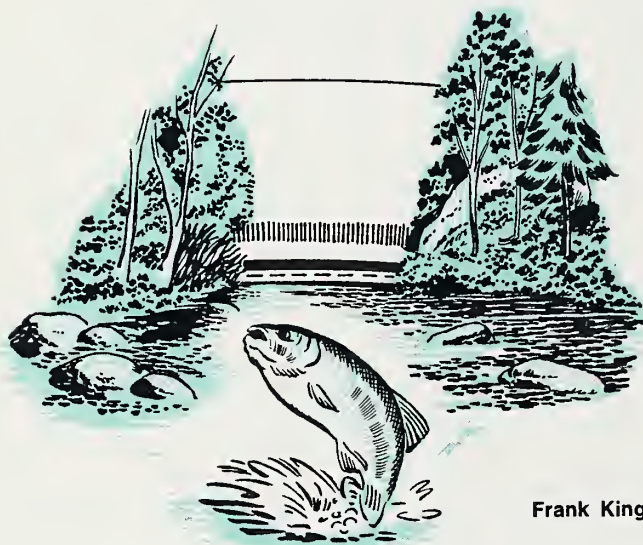
Families of soldiers as well as students at the Engineer School are displaying keen interest in the sport at Belvoir. Captain Fish believes that orienteering will win wide support in the armed services along with jogging and the "run for your life" program. (See "Run for Your Life," March 1971 ARMY DIGEST.) "After all, it's certainly more fun to use your mind as well as your legs and it's more rewarding than running around the block alone," he says. **AD**

Orienteers come to a control point (6) and then check for the compass course to the next one (7). Having set their course they set off once more (8), pushing through underbrush and over obstacles (9) and through mud (10) and more mud and creek beds (11) until they break into the open (12) and check in at the end of the course (13).



Those Army Engineers build all sorts of things.
Now it's a project to save threatened steelheads—

By a Damsite



Frank King



THEY call Northern Idaho the Lewis and Clark Empire, but those explorers probably wouldn't understand some of the ways that Army Engineers are handling wild life out thataway today. But those trailblazers who took great pains to report on all the flora and fauna they observed would certainly be pleased with the results.

Today, Army Engineers are hard at work to preserve and enhance fish and wildlife resources that were discovered by Lewis and Clark in that first great exploration of the Northwest back in 1803-4. Take as an example the steelheads they found there in abundance. When the Dworshak Dam was started in 1963 near Orofino, Idaho it looked as though the huge structure might interfere with the life cycle of

beautiful trout and other game fish that swim up the river to spawn.

So in addition to building dams, roads and about anything else you can think of, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers designed and constructed the Dworshak National Fish Hatchery. It's now operated by the U.S. Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife.

To understand why the hatchery contributes to wildlife and ecology of the region generally, a few things should be known about the fish there. Steelheads and salmon hatch in the gravel of clear, rocky streams in the Pacific Northwest. From hatching places there they swim downstream and spend from 1 to 5 years in the Pacific Ocean. Then they migrate back to the spawning grounds where they originated.

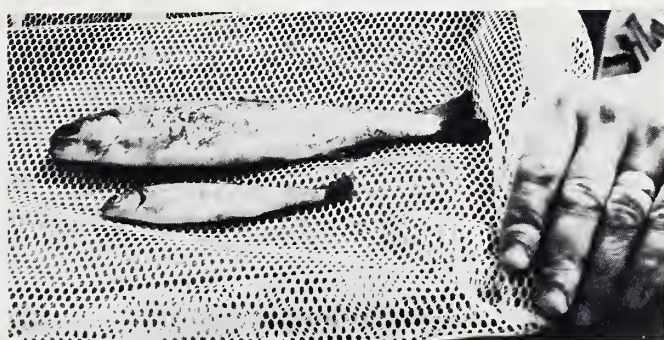
It usually requires 2 years for young fish to grow sufficiently to make that first journey downstream

from spawning grounds to the sea. They must be mature enough to tolerate sea water. This development stage is called smolting.

On the return trip the steelheads and salmon seek out their original spawning grounds to lay and fertilize their eggs. If for some reason the mature fish can't get back to their original homes they often will not seek out another place. That's why cutting off the upper reaches of one of those Pacific Northwest rivers is a serious matter affecting wildlife.

This dam underway at Orofino will be a big one. It will soar 717 feet into the clear Idaho air and will have a crest that extends 3,300 feet. It is 525 feet at the base, tapering to 30 feet at the crest. When finished it will be the highest straight-axis concrete gravity dam in the Western Hemisphere and second largest in the world.

FRANK KING is Chief, Public Affairs Office, Walla Walla, Washington District Corps of Engineers.



Special care of the small fish, far left, which go into a rearing pond, left, results in a bigger steelhead trout than one of the same age raised under ordinary river conditions, left below.

So the problem facing wildlife and sports experts was how to care for the fish that would be trying to get back up the North Fork of the famed Clearwater River. The recently dedicated fish hatchery is the answer.

When spawning fish arrive at the dam they are intercepted and taken into the hatchery. Females are stripped of their eggs, males yield their milt and the fertilized eggs go into incubators for 4 to 5 weeks. When baby fish hatch they go immediately into rearing tanks to stay until they are about 2 inches long. Then they're moved into larger rearing ponds where they flourish until the smolting stage of development.

But these fish don't have to wait the usual 2 years to reach that stage because the Dworshak Hatchery makes use of modern science and technology. Fish experts there don't just toss food out for the young

fingerlings. A computer calculates just how much food is required, based on the daily variables of fish metabolism. Food is blown to the ponds through aluminum tubes at 60 miles an hour. Weight of the fish is calculated daily to determine the quantities of food to be blown out over the ponds the next day.

The computer also monitors hatchery operations. There are five water flow points, five temperature centers, six oxygen levels. A pH and turbidity sensor combines with all these points to report to three recorders in the hatchery lobby.

If anything goes wrong—the pH factor changes or the water is the wrong temperature—the annunciator board in the lobby warns the technicians. A printout tells just what is happening. An alarm sounds and if the men in the hatchery don't get things running smoothly in a hurry, telephones ring in nearby

homes of key employees.

Young fish thrive on all this attention. Their pond water goes through biological filters; 10 percent is discarded for fresh, filtered water every day. And it's sterilized and kept at just the right temperature too.

As a result the little fish reach smolthood in about half the time that would be required if they had been spawned at the headwaters. Obviously more fish can be turned out in less time so there are more in the rivers and ocean waters for sportsmen and commercial fishermen.

The hatchery at Dworshak isn't the only one in which the Corps of Engineers has a primary interest. Army engineers have built several others—in Oregon there are hatcheries at Marion Forks, Oak Ridge, Leaburg and on the South Saniam. Today plans are underway for similar work to be completed at White Salmon, Bonneville and Spring Creek hatcheries on the Columbia and on the Rogue River in Oregon.

The work of Army engineers and the operation of hatcheries might seem a little strange to Lewis and Clark and other pioneer explorers whose reports on the area, its climate, wildlife and fertility proved so exciting to the Nation nearly 170 years ago. But surely they'd approve of the results.

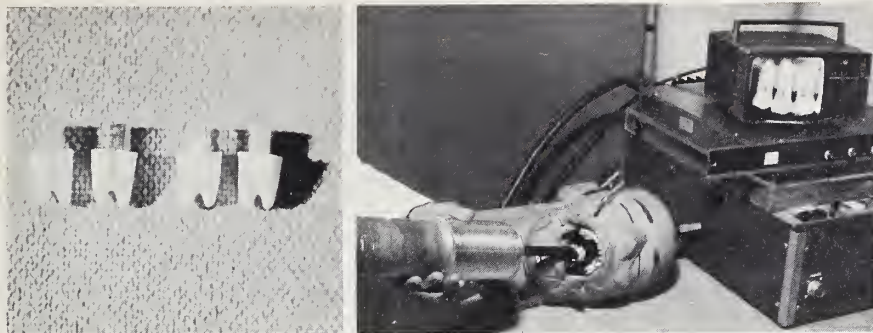
AD

Army dentists take the offensive
in research and development programs
designed to

CONSERVE THE BITING STRENGTH

MAJ Michael M. Belenky





Ceramic teeth, far left, may become a permanent part of your jaw to replace lost teeth. An intra-oral fluoroscope, demonstrated at left, produces TV-like images on a screen.

NEXT time you visit the dentist he may flash a picture of your mouth on a screen via instant replay instead of delayed X-ray—

Then he may anesthetize your jaw without a needle—

And after he removes a tooth he may replace it with an artificial one that will become a permanent part of your jaw—

What's more, that device he recommends you use to clean your teeth—a pulsed water jet—may someday save your life on a battlefield.

Those are just a few of the developments in prospect as the entire field of dentistry undergoes sweeping changes brought about through research and development.

In the forefront of these advances is Army dentistry. The Dental Research Division of the U.S. Army Medical Research and Development Command (USAMRDC) monitors and coordinates all Army dental research activity. Two of the command's activities, the U.S. Army Institute of Dental Research (USA-IDR) and the Maxillofacial Sciences Division of Letterman Army Institute of Research (LAIR), are actively pursuing these new breakthroughs. Command sponsored scientific investigations at universities and private research organizations complete the broad scope of this effort.

MAJOR MICHAEL M. BELENKY is Chief, Dental Materials and Equipment Branch, U.S. Army Medical Research and Development Command.

Although many of the devices and techniques of tomorrow's dentistry are still in the research and development stage, some already are perfected. One of these, combining both a device and a technique, is the perfection of pre-formed silicone mandibles. Translated, that means a lower jaw replacement that can quickly be put to use when part of the jaw has been shot away. These pre-formed mandibles, developed as part of the Army's dental research effort, now are being used by skilled oral surgeons in reconstructing battle-torn faces.

And then there is a variation of the oral irrigation appliance that is finding its way into more and more homes these days. Devices similar to this familiar household oral hygiene item already are being used to "debride" combat wounds—i.e., to wash foreign matter such as dirt, metal fragments and damaged tissue out of wounds. This pulsed pressure irrigation technique is more effective than any previous method of wound cleansing. When antibiotics are added to the irrigation solution the effect is greatly enhanced. It neither damages the tissue nor spreads infectious organisms that often infest the site of an injury. Presently, clinical evaluations of this procedure are underway in Vietnam and stateside.

A new spray-on bandage soon will be available as a dressing in gum surgery. It goes by the jaw-

breaking name of Iso-butyl Cyanoacrylate but it can be applied faster than it can be pronounced. In fact, it can be applied 200 times faster than dressings now used. The spray-on bandage reduces swelling, pain and discomfort, and it shortens healing time. In maxillofacial wounds that must be closed for several days after they occur a covering spray of the material greatly reduces the problems of dehydration, tissue loss and scarring.

A research project now underway at the University of Oregon Dental School, under sponsorship of USA-MRDC, has produced an intra-oral fluoroscope that instantly produces a TV-like image on a screen. The image data can be stored on magnetic discs or tape and be withdrawn for instant replay. The device is equipped with a powerful image intensifier making it possible to scan the dental arches with only a small fraction—about 1 five hundredth—of the radiation exposure now required for making a single dental X-ray film. Potentially such a device could serve as an alternative to today's X-ray techniques.

Still another experiment on-going at Oregon points the way for administering dental anesthesia without using a hypodermic needle. There is little or no pain from the needle but there is still a psychological hangup. Hence, research is underway on an electric anesthesia method that produces a profound local anesthesia with no

unpleasant sensation.

If you need a crown or a bridge the Dental Materials Division of USAIDR has a new chrome nickle alloy that substitutes for gold, platinum and palladium now used in this type work. It is estimated that about \$250,000 is spent annually for precious metals in providing crown and bridge services to the Army. Use of the new alloy could reduce this cost by 10 times.

Should you lose a tooth it may

be replaced by a totally new type of implant that is being developed for the Army by the Battelle Memorial Institute at Columbus, Ohio. Made of ceramic material, it becomes permanently attached through the growth of bone-producing tissue and subsequent bone formation. In this way it becomes a replacement as firmly embedded in the jaw as your own teeth.

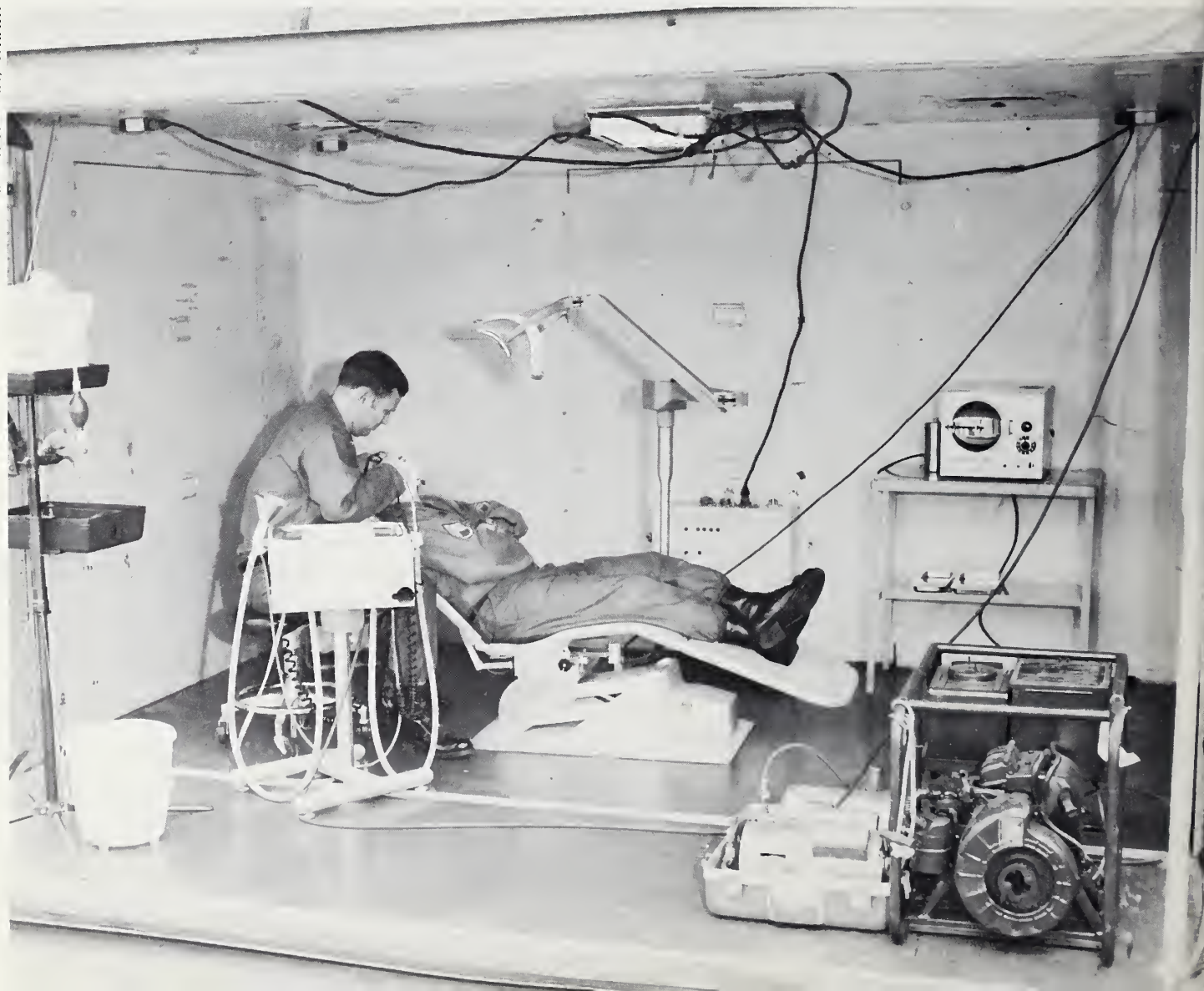
USAIDR is developing a better method for repairing broken jaws.

The new materials, polymers of lactic acid and glycolic acid, are produced in the form of bone pins, plates, screws and suture materials to repair bone fractures. These materials disintegrate as the bone repairs itself. They are well tolerated by human tissues.

Everybody has seen X-ray pictures which show the bony structure of the body or metallic objects that may be embedded in the tissue. But until recently it has not

Modern, air transportable field dental equipment in a MUST ward container contrasts with. . .

TED BRINKMAN, WRAIR



been possible to view the soft tissues. Now, by means of neutron radiography being developed under a USAMRDC-sponsored project at Reed College, Portland, Oreg., it will be possible to diagnose soft tissue pathology more easily. It is hoped that this will eliminate the need for the surgeon's "exploratory operation" to survey soft tissue.

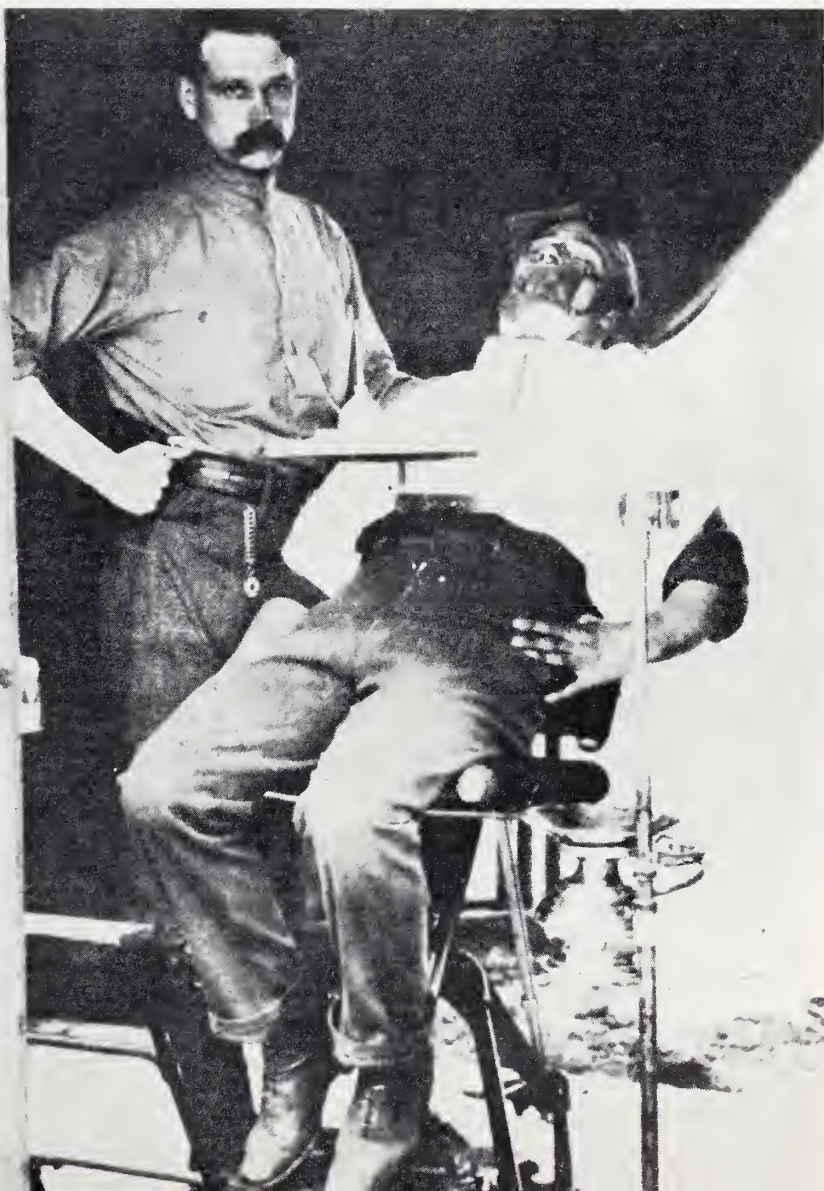
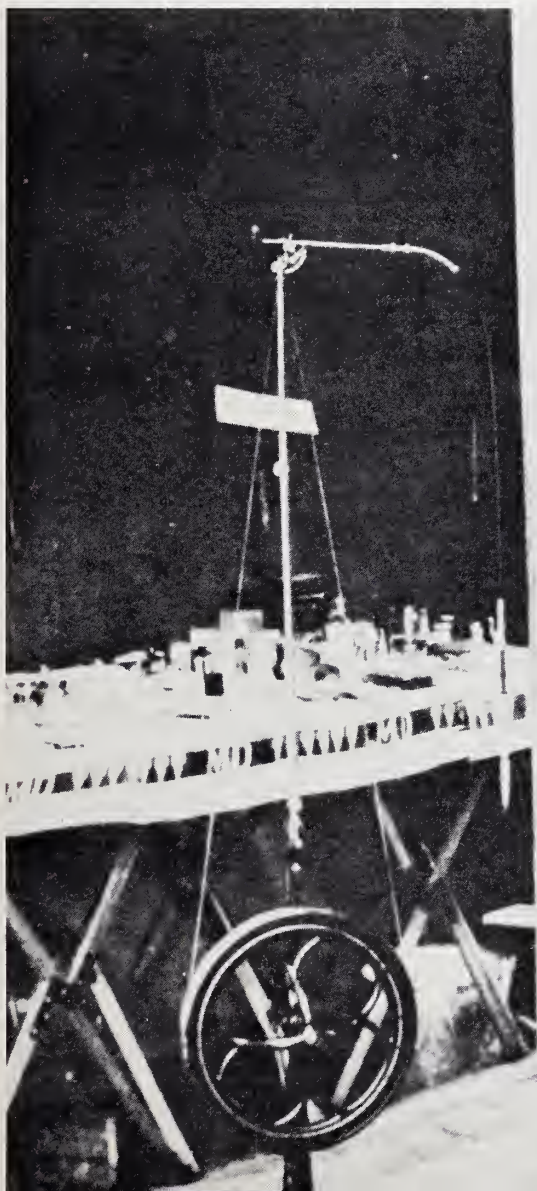
Considerable effort is being given to developing a new generation of field dental equipment which is

suitable either for a tent in a combat area or for a dental clinic in a large post hospital. Equipment modules form portable dental facilities which are self-contained, easily transported and so versatile they provide the dental officer and patient with the amenities necessary for ideal dental practices in any environment. Thus even in the most remote location the soldier visiting a dentist will be seated in a fully adjustable, contoured chair with a

high speed dental unit, mobile plastic instrument cabinets, dental X-ray machine and portable wash stand nearby.

Backed up by a far-ranging research and development program that is generating new materials, techniques and procedures, today's Army dental research team is working to conserve the oral health of the U.S. soldier in a way that is simple, efficient and professionally sound. **AD**

... the field equipment available during World War I when dentists pumped drills by footpower.



GLADIATORS

SP4 Mike Keller

Photos by SP4 Ken Rice

TWO "gladiators" face each other. A whistle sounds. The men lash out furiously, exchanging stiff body blows. Spectators hoot and cheer on the fighters.

One of the fighters parries a wicked thrust by his rival and follows up with a smashing, decisive blow to his opponent's head.

No, these are not real gladiators in an arena of ancient Rome; instead they're pugil stick fighters on a training field at Fort Benning, Ga.

This training is the "practical work" part of teaching rifle-bayonet fighting. Designed to polish the soldier's bayonet fighting style, it helps him develop an aggressive attack and promotes physical conditioning.

But instead of a real bayonet a piece of hard wood is used. It's approximately the length and weight of an M16 rifle plus bayonet and is padded on both ends.

In place of the defenseless, scarecrow-like dummy used in old style formal bayonet drill, each man is pitted against a human being—alive,

SPECIALIST 4 MIKE KELLER is assigned to the Information Office, United States Army Infantry Center, Fort Benning, Ga.

able to think, react, evade and hit back.

Officer candidates at Fort Benning get 3 hours of instruction. Non-commissioned officer candidates and Infantry Officer Basic Course students get 1 hour.

The training begins with a briefing from pugil instructors on techniques, use of equipment and safety procedures. Students quickly learn the do's and don'ts—some the hard way. Speed, agility, coordination, self-confidence, taking the offensive are ingredients of pugil victory. Hesitation and indecisiveness are quickly detected. Individuals too concerned with defending themselves soon learn that in pugil training it is "better to give than to receive," particularly when receiving means a hard butt stroke to the head or a thrust to the stomach.

As realistic as the training is, injuries are infrequent. All participants wear protective equipment, much of it borrowed from contact sports. Ice hockey and lacrosse gloves protect the hands, a football helmet with stainless steel face mask guards the neck and head. A canvas apron protects the groin, and a chestpad shields the upper part of the body.

The second hour of instruction ends with a company-level playoff to determine the unit's top performer. Platoon matches are held

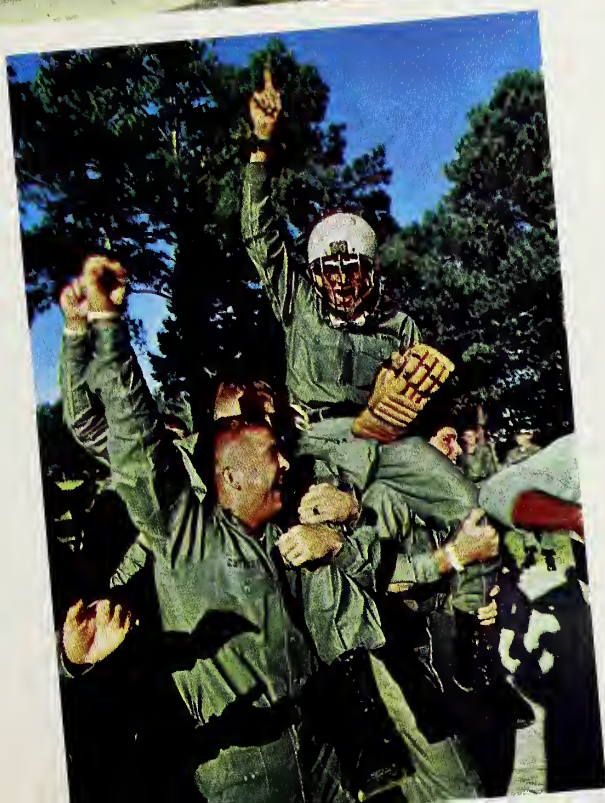
'71

and the grand champion gets a victory ride on the shoulders of his fellow candidates.

Last on the schedule is the Human Assault Course, a final examination. Candidates literally run through what they've learned about the training. The company's top 12 "pugil-ists" serve as targets while others assemble in a column of twos.

At a command, they roar, growl and charge their respective targets. The target calls out a particular bayonet movement which the candidate must execute. If the maneuver is done correctly the candidate goes on to his next foe. But should he miss or attempt a wrong movement the target is free to follow-up with a vigorous blow.

It's all rugged training to be sure, but consider the circumstances. A man can suffer one, two or 10 "fatal wounds" in a pugil match—and still walk away. In combat, his chances would be a lot less. **AD**



ON GUARD! Pugil sticks fly as contestants try for a "kill" but protective apparel shields the trainees at Fort Benning. Left, the newly crowned company champ rides on classmates' shoulders.

AD



Bottoms Up—



A Rollicking History of

Spirits in the Army



Philip R. Smith, Jr.



ALCOHOL may always have been a boon to the fighting man, helping him to forget his troubles, but it has usually added to the commander's tribulations.

Take the case of the Hessians at Trenton, Christmas, 1776. They had been imbibing heavily to celebrate the season and were scarcely fit to fight when Washington crossed the Delaware to attack. The rest is history. Drinking brought disaster to the Hessian commander and the British cause.

However, many British commanders during the Revolution preferred the wine and other comforts of Philadelphia, Boston, New York and Charleston to fighting the upstart rebels during the long, cold winters. At the risk of offending those whose great-granddaddies fought in the American Revolution, Bacchus (the Greek god of wine) proved as important in licking the British as did the colonial army.

Beer and rum were part of the rations for American fighting men during and after the American Revolution. Soldiers from rural areas often preferred cider which was often mixed with the rum ration. Ethan Allen's hard fighting, hard drinking Green Mountain Boys concocted a mixture of those two beverages that was nicknamed stonewall—and this a full century before that other famous Stonewall—Stonewall Jackson who incidentally was a teetotaler.

Many soldiers of the American Revolution mixed their own home brew. Spruce beer could be made from fresh green tips of spruce boughs. Once the drinker got used to the taste of turpentine he found it rather good. Further, the beer was an antiscorbutic; that is, it helped to prevent scurvy. The stand-

ard diet for many of those who suffered at Valley Forge and Morristown was firewater and fire cake—the latter simply a pancake made of flour.

While alcohol, or the misuse of it, could affect the fortune of battles as happened at Trenton, there's no record of it having affected American forces so adversely. But one incident on the Schuylkill River in Pennsylvania might well have proved disastrous. Rations for the troops were slow in coming but liquor arrived on time. A pint was issued to some of the men with instructions to divide it with their buddies. However, some of the men drank the

entire pint themselves. Invading empty stomachs, the liquor sparked some ludicrous results. One witness described the scene when marching men came to a fence. "Not being able, many or most of them, to keep a regular balance between head and heels, they would pile themselves upon each side of the fence, swearing and hallooing, some losing their arms, some their hats, some their shoes, and some themselves. Had the enemy come upon us at this time, there would have been an action worth recording."

After the Revolution most of what was left of the Army was stationed near Pittsburgh, Pa. Gen-



DRAWINGS BY
PETER COPELAND
FROM "CUPS OF VALOR"
COURTESY STACKPOLE PRESS



eral "Mad" Anthony Wayne lived up to his nickname when he became infuriated at the nearby merchants who catered to the baser instincts of his soldiers. When he asked them to stop selling liquor to his soldiers and they refused he moved the camp further from Pittsburgh and its temptations.

In 1830 the Government issued 72,537 gallons of whiskey in legal rations to the men at a cost of \$22,-132. Unfortunately, whiskey and desertion often went hand in hand. In 1832, General Winfield Scott abolished the whiskey ration and substituted coffee and sugar. He also tried to lay down general rules of conduct for the sutlers who followed the army, often charging exorbitant prices for their goods. But they simply moved just outside of the military reservation or

camp where they were technically free of military law.

During the Civil War commissary whiskey was described as "a mixture of bark juice, tar-water, turpentine, brown sugar, lamp-oil and alcohol."

Union soldiers were more apt to be tipplers than their Confederate counterparts, largely because liquor was more readily available. Some commanders took extreme measures against drinking. When one commanding officer emptied the contents of a demijohn he had found in one of the wagons, an Irishman remarked to his buddy, "Dennis, if I'm killed in the next battle, bring me back and bury me here."

Some nicknames applied to favorite brands of liquor in camp were "how come you so," "oil of gladness," "the ardent," "oh be

joyful" and "nockum stiff."

General McClellan wrote, "No one evil agent so much obstructs this army . . . as the degrading vice of drunkenness. It is the cause of by far the greater part of the disorders which are examined by courts-martial. It is impossible to estimate the benefits that would accrue to the service from the adoption of a resolution on the part of the officers to set their men an example of total abstinence from intoxicating liquors. It would be worth 50,000 men to the armies of the United States."

Many Confederates found a way to make alcoholic beverages. One such drink, called "pinetops," was made from fresh young pine boughs. But the results were very much like the spruce beer that their granddads concocted in the Revolution.

The drinking problem was particularly worrisome on the western frontier in the years after the Civil War when boredom often faced men in the frontier posts.

General George Crook remembers a charge by a drunken cavalry unit mounted on mules. When they reached the Indian village, their objective, they found that it had been deserted for months. However, the combination of mean mules and tipsy riders spelled disaster. Most of the mules reached the village riderless.

As they had been for years, the sutlers were a major problem. If forbidden to sell liquor to the men they would resort to subterfuges such as selling bottles of elixir or even "red ink," little of which ever found its way into pens.

If the men were denied alcohol, they might do as a unit of Galvanized Yankees did. A chronicler of the old west writes: "One mysterious disappearance never solved was a consignment of port meant for use by surgeons at the fort as a tonic for invalids. Of 258 bottles, 205 had disappeared somewhere between Laramie and Phil Kearney. Wagons carrying the bottles of mildly alcoholic brew passed Bridger's Ferry in September just about the time John Shanks received orders to prepare Company I for mustering out."

Because of several outbreaks of violence at Camp Douglas, Utah in December 1865, the few teetotalers among the garrison, appropriately called the Good Templars, tried to persuade the others to abstain from drinking. Evidently their efforts were not successful for on the night of December 19th fire broke out among the whiskey barrels in the commissary warehouse. Not a drop was saved, leaving Camp Douglas as arid as a desert.

During World War I soldiers of the American Expeditionary Forces developed a taste for French wines largely because that beverage was so available.

French soldiers were regularly

issued their wine ration from horse drawn tank carts. Soon, American doughboys were replacing the water in their canteens with wine. If they could not get it from the tank carts plenty of wine was available throughout the countryside. Soldiers of the AEF reflected this plenitude of the juice of the grape in the lyrics of a song they sang;

"Oh Madam, have you any fine wine

That's fit for a soldier of the line?"

With the outbreak of World War II bars and bistros sprang up near every major camp and many have thrived to the present. In Italy, France and Germany, Yankee sol-

diers often liberated stocks of enemy liquor and, of course, the only fitting retribution for such stores was to consume them at once. French wines were always available, as well as Italian wines, German schnapps, British stout and Russian vodka.

In Korea and again in Vietnam local potables were slightly more foreign to the taste of our soldiers. These included Japanese saki and ba mui ba.

Wherever and whenever there have been soldiers there has been drinking. But bending the elbow has more often than not added to a soldier's troubles—despite the ancient toast: "Here's to your health."

AD



ARE YOU DRUNK AGAIN, DADDY?

LTC Bob Chick



*Bob is a sergeant first class.
He's married and has a 9-year-old daughter.
A Vietnam veteran, Bob's been in the Army for
nearly 10 years.
He's 38 years old and more than 6 feet tall.
Bob is an alcoholic.*

I GUESS I was 17 or 18 when I took the first drink—whiskey at an ice cream supper.

When I was drafted I was drinking beer and hard liquor but had no real problem handling them. I went to Germany, did the usual party drinking but never missed work or had problems with the company commander. When I got discharged as a corporal I was just a social drinker—a little trouble—nothing serious.

I was holding down a full-time job in the daytime and going to school at night. I was in the trucking business and began party drinking and later started morning drinking. After a party the night before I got the habit of going out for a drink to start feeling better the next morning. And then I began taking two or three days off for drinking and having someone do my work.

Then the spree drinking began and I started having bad hangovers and I had trouble quitting. I'd try to quit but I'd get the shakes. At one time I had a gas station and three trucks, but I finally had to sell everything because of the booze. That's another story, though.

My wife left me and went to live with her brother. Some time later I came back in the service. I had to take basic training again and then I went to Washington, D. C., and became a cook.

From there I went to Germany. I went over on a commercial flight so I arrived in Germany drinking a good bit. I knew I was having trouble with drinking but still I didn't think I was an alcoholic. My idea of alcoholics were old men on Skid Row without jobs. Alcohol had already caused me trouble and I knew I wouldn't get anywhere in the service if I didn't quit drinking.

On the way to my unit in Germany I got on a train with a bunch of fellows going to a winefest so I got drunk on the train and arrived drunk in my company about five in the morning. After I sobered up I saw the company commander. He told me, "Look, I

believe in giving anybody the benefit of the doubt. You're just coming into the company so I'll give you a suspended bust—an Article 15 and 2 months suspended bust."

Right then I knew I had to quit drinking. I was lucky that time not to get busted. I was a Spec 4 with over 4 years and could bring my wife over. I swore off then and I didn't drink anything for 30 days. Then I started thinking, you know, I could have just a couple of beers—no hard stuff. So some of the boys at the club called up and we split a case of beer. Well, you know what happened.

I had to do something. I couldn't let this thing get me. I thought if I could get my wife over there and get out of the barracks and away from those guys and . . .

I didn't have the money to bring her over so I took a short reenlistment and paid her way over instead of waiting for government travel. I met her at the airport drunk. This was the gal who'd already left me for drinking once. She was 10 years younger than me and she didn't know anything about alcoholism. She thought I just didn't love her enough to quit drinking.

Later that year I had a car wreck but didn't hurt anybody. I was drinking. I was in a blackout. When I got home the fender was bent and the headlight was broken but I really didn't know what happened.

Another time I was driving home—I'd started drinking in the morning—and it was late afternoon. I'd been blacked out since about dinner time. And here was a German on a bicycle about 5 feet in front of me. I remember hitting him and the German and the bicycle going off the road. I don't remember anything else until the next morning when I woke up at home in bed. I didn't know if I killed him or not.

Next morning I started driving to post and they were having a funeral near where the accident happened. Believe me, I died a million deaths that morning. I can't express the feeling. There I was in a foreign country and I might've been charged with manslaughter and spend 10 years in prison over there. It wasn't until days later that I found out I hadn't killed the guy on the bicycle.

I had a daughter who was three at that time. She used to meet me at the door after I got sober and she'd say, "Are you drunk again, Daddy?" Talk about tearing your heart out.

One time I'd been drunk for 3 days and the next morning I woke up. You can't imagine what it's like the next morning—the tremendous craving you have for alcohol. You don't want anything else. It's like if I put your finger in a vise and closed it on your finger. The only thing you could think about as I tightened it up was to get your finger out. It would be an obsession with you. And this is the way the alcoholic is after drinking. It becomes an obsession. He can't think of anything else—nothing but getting that drink. I think he'd do about anything short of murder to get it.

During this one drunk I laid down to sleep and all I could see was a herd of buffalos coming. I looked out the window and it was raining fire everywhere outside. And then I was in a car and I could see people walking in the street right in front of the car. But they weren't there, of course.

I'd been drinking a lot in Germany and had been in an Army hospital under a psychiatrist's care and taking group therapy. I ran into a friend there who told me about Alcoholics Anonymous. So I went to a meeting that night off post and I stayed sober for 3 months.

But then one day I was out with a friend and he said, "One drink won't hurt." So I took one drink and ended up drunk the whole weekend. I ended up in the hospital again. The doctor told my wife and the company commander that the only way to keep me sober was to keep me in the hospital or locked up someplace. I talked to the psychiatrist and he told me to go back to AA and that he thought they could sober me. So I went and I didn't have another drink of alcohol for 2 years. I even managed to get promoted to E6. During this time I transferred from Germany to Texas, but I kept active with AA.

Later, I got orders for Vietnam. In Vietnam I got promoted to E7 and everybody said I had to go to the club and celebrate. We went over and had a few drinks, and then . . .

Later, I tried to contact AA, but finding AA in



Vietnam is nearly impossible. So I drank that night at the club and the next morning and continued to drink beer at night for about 2 weeks.

I was drinking too much and the CO talked to me about it. I gave him my word that I wouldn't drink any more and told him that I had a problem with alcohol and had tried to contact AA. He sent me to the chaplain and the chaplain talked with me and then sent me to see a doctor to make sure I was okay physically. And he put me in the hospital. I stayed overnight and he checked me out and said I was fine.

I was depressed during this time because we were in combat and people I'd have dinner with, maybe the next day they'd get killed or have their legs blown off. But I stayed away from the booze.

One day I was in a beverage store and decided to take some back for the other guys. When I got back, I

said "What the hell"—you know, damn life, anyway. I drank all that night.

The next morning I got a telegram that my grandmother died. She'd practically raised me so I went home on emergency leave. I was traveling and couldn't quit drinking. I met my wife again in Colorado—or, rather, she met me—and she had no idea I'd been back on the bottle. This could have been a happy reunion but instead it broke her heart that I'd gone back to drinking. When I was home on leave I drank a little one time. I didn't drink anything going back to Vietnam but when I got there I opened my footlocker and there was some whiskey. So I started drinking again, and then I quit while out at the fire base. I stayed sober for a month but when I got back in the rear I started on beer again.

My CO called me in and told me, "Look, you have

Six Steps To Sobriety

1. Recognize that you have a drinking problem, that it is a treatable disease and that you can be helped to a successful recovery.

2. Discuss your problem openly and frankly with your wife or other loved ones and your unit commander. Be certain to express your honest desire to get help.

3. Contact your unit or post chaplain for assistance in locating the nearest chapter of Alcoholics Anonymous, a worldwide society of about 425,000 men and women who have recovered from alcoholism. Most Army posts in the U.S. and overseas have active AA chapters.

4. Ask for a thorough physical examination to determine if your drinking has caused any permanent damage to your body and discuss your drinking problem with your doctor. He'll be able to explain the dangers of prolonged use of alcohol.

5. Consult with a doctor at the mental hygiene clinic who will tailor a program of rehabilitation that best meets your needs.

6. The Army's practice is to help soldiers who need help in overcoming alcoholism. Remember that your drinking problem is not unique and that thousands of alcoholics have traveled the recovery road from rock-bottom drunk to successful soldier.

to do something about this drinking. I'm concerned that you'll get killed and you're a senior NCO and have a lot of young people looking to you to lead them."

I told him I'd quit—but I didn't.

By then I was drinking at least a fifth a day besides the beer. One day I noticed the company clerk was typing up some papers on me. They were papers to board me out of the Army. I talked to the CO and he said that if I was willing to try he'd give me another chance.

I haven't had a drink since then. I stayed sober—and it's been 14 months so far.

I feel like I'll never take another drink. I know I don't have to.

There are times when something real upsetting happens and I think a drink would really be the thing. Sometimes I think if I just had a drink it would settle my nerves. I don't think anyone can drink for 10 or 15 years and just cut off and never drink again.

When it really gets bad I ask God for help. For every alcoholic there is going to come a time when neither he nor anyone else can control this urge. I just ask God for help.

I can be feeling real bad, nervous, wanting a drink and go downtown with one of my friends and have a cup of coffee. I may have wanted a drink but by the time I've had that coffee I've forgotten all about it.

I almost lost 9 years of service because of alcohol

and it almost cost me my family. That can sober up a guy pretty fast.

There's nothing wrong with a social drinker—in fact, most people are more relaxed, freer, when they have a few drinks. But anyone who drinks is a potential alcoholic. And I've known a lot of guys who were alcoholics and wouldn't admit it to themselves.

Most of my commanders were pretty understanding about my problems—one even went to an AA meeting with my wife and me—but I've known other guys' commanders who didn't have the slightest idea how to help an alcoholic.

The problem is that people don't recognize alcoholism as a disease. Commanders should consult with medical officers about alcoholism so they can become aware if symptoms begin to appear in their men. And there are officers who are alcoholics and need help as well.

If a guy is drinking for a few days and can't get off it he needs to be put in a hospital for drying out. And then he needs counseling—I'd strongly suggest he contact the AA. A career soldier hasn't much choice. If he just continues to drink he's going to get in worse trouble. It's never going to get better until he takes some steps to correct it. You have to live with alcoholism. It's not something you can just turn off and say, "I used to be an alcoholic."

Alcoholism can certainly be arrested—that's what I've done.

AD



Don't knock it
'til you've tried it

GOURMET COOKING- VIETNAMESE STYLE

SP4 M. E. Fitzgerald



SAMPLING the cuisine of Vietnam can be a pleasure for the Westerner but only if he judges Vietnamese cooking by Oriental standards, not his own. The flavors are more subtle, the combinations unique, but the dishes are certainly the culinary equal of the best America has to offer. Knowledge of Vietnamese cooking can result in immense enjoyment for the non-Oriental.

Vietnamese food has its own special character as do most regional foods. Although strongly influenced by the Chinese and Japanese over the centuries it still maintains its own individuality.

The primary difference between Vietnamese and other Oriental dishes is the type of seasoning used. Chinese and Japanese food, especially, is often darker in color because of the extensive use of soy sauce for seasoning. Vietnamese food is lighter and more natural in color due to a titillating fish sauce

called nuoc mam (nook mam).

Nuoc mam is an almost clear liquid with a slightly yellowish tint and a definite fishy odor.

Nuoc mam fish sauce is made by packing fresh fish in barrels in alternating layers with salt and allowing the ingredients to ferment. When the fermenting process is complete the clear fish sauce is drawn off and bottled. This is the first-rate sauce and has the most flavor.

A second-rate sauce is made by pressing the remaining contents of the barrel and then straining out the pieces of fish and salt impurities. This sauce contains a higher degree of fish oil than the first grade.

Yet another grade of nuoc mam is made from the residue. By adding water to the fish-salt mixture and straining it again a much weaker and milder sauce will result. Many Americans prefer the weak sauce but for true Vietnamese flavor in all dishes only the first two sauces are recommended.

Among the somewhat unusual but fascinating ingredients used by the Vietnamese are such succulents as bamboo shoots, Chinese cabbage,

SPECIALIST 4 M. E. FITZGERALD, assigned to the Information Office, 1st Aviation Brigade, Vietnam, reported these impressions in HAWK, quarterly publication of the brigade.

mushrooms, water chestnuts, tender bean sprouts and "long rice."

Basic ingredients of the Vietnamese diet include pork, chicken, beef and fish of all kinds—seasoned with distinctive but not overpowering flavors.

Not until an epicure of Oriental dishes tastes beef stew cooked with stick cinnamon can he appreciate the tastes peculiar to Vietnam. Equally tantalizing is caramelized pork, stuffed and fried cucumbers and delicious spring rolls (wafer-thin rice paper filled with rice, vegetable and meat).

And then, of course, there is the staple of the Vietnamese diet—rice.

There are two types of rice eaten in Vietnam—the long grained rice which is considered more of a delicacy and the usual short-grained rice. Although the long-grained rice is richer in flavor it is the short grained rice that supplies the nutritional needs of most of the people.

The readily obtainable shorter rice, besides being easier to eat with chopsticks because of its starchy texture, can also be converted into another very special Vietnamese food called rice paper.

Rice paper is a tissue-thin round sheet of dried rice paste. When dipped in water it softens and becomes pliable for use in wrapping foods into rolls prior to cooking. When served, the oils from the

foods inside keep the paper soft so it can be eaten with the rest of the meal.

Not to be forgotten are delightful Vietnamese garnishments such as the decorative but edible dried lily flowers, Chinese parsley, fresh mint leaves and citronella roots—often called lemon grass. These, combined with basic ingredients, make Vietnamese meal settings a delight to the eye as well as to the palate.

Sometimes during breakfast a third variety of rice may appear. It is called soy rice. This rice is cooked at a low temperature in a soy sauce base which results in a color darker than that of white rices cooked normally. This rice, while lacking the richness of the two other varieties, is very "heavy" and is eaten almost exclusively at the morning meal.

Among all of the foods, the characteristics most common are that the texture, taste and natural color remain even after cooking. This is done by a process called sautéing. Only after foods have been quickly pan-fried over sizzling heat can the natural flavors and colors be trapped within them.

The real secrets to Vietnamese cooking, however, lie in the market place. This beehive of activity supplies the local area with almost all food its customers will use that day.

Crowded along sidewalks and

store fronts, merchants display their wares for strolling shoppers looking for the freshest buys. Some have plucked chickens hanging by their necks or huge pots full of oysters or large snails. Others are arranging stacks of fresh bread or clumps of bamboo shoots and mint leaves. Fish are stacked on shelves and in boxes resembling oversized sardines in cans.

Whether one is seeking leeks or mustard cabbage, star fruit or water chestnuts or just a bowl of sesame seeds, the market place is a shopper's paradise.

Because the majority of Vietnamese do not have refrigerators most foods cannot be stored overnight. For this reason, nothing is left over. Fat or bones from meats and unused leafy plants or vegetables can be used as a base for a stew or sauce for the next meal. This explains the presence of soup at most Vietnamese meals.

The most obvious influence of the Western world on the eating habits of the Vietnamese is egg custard. Once introduced, this tasty dessert was readily accepted as an addition to meals and remains today, long after the French have left.

Despite the lack of modern cooking conveniences the Vietnamese diet is refined and is rich in natural proteins and flavor. Any American fortunate enough to sample a true Vietnamese meal will agree. **AD**

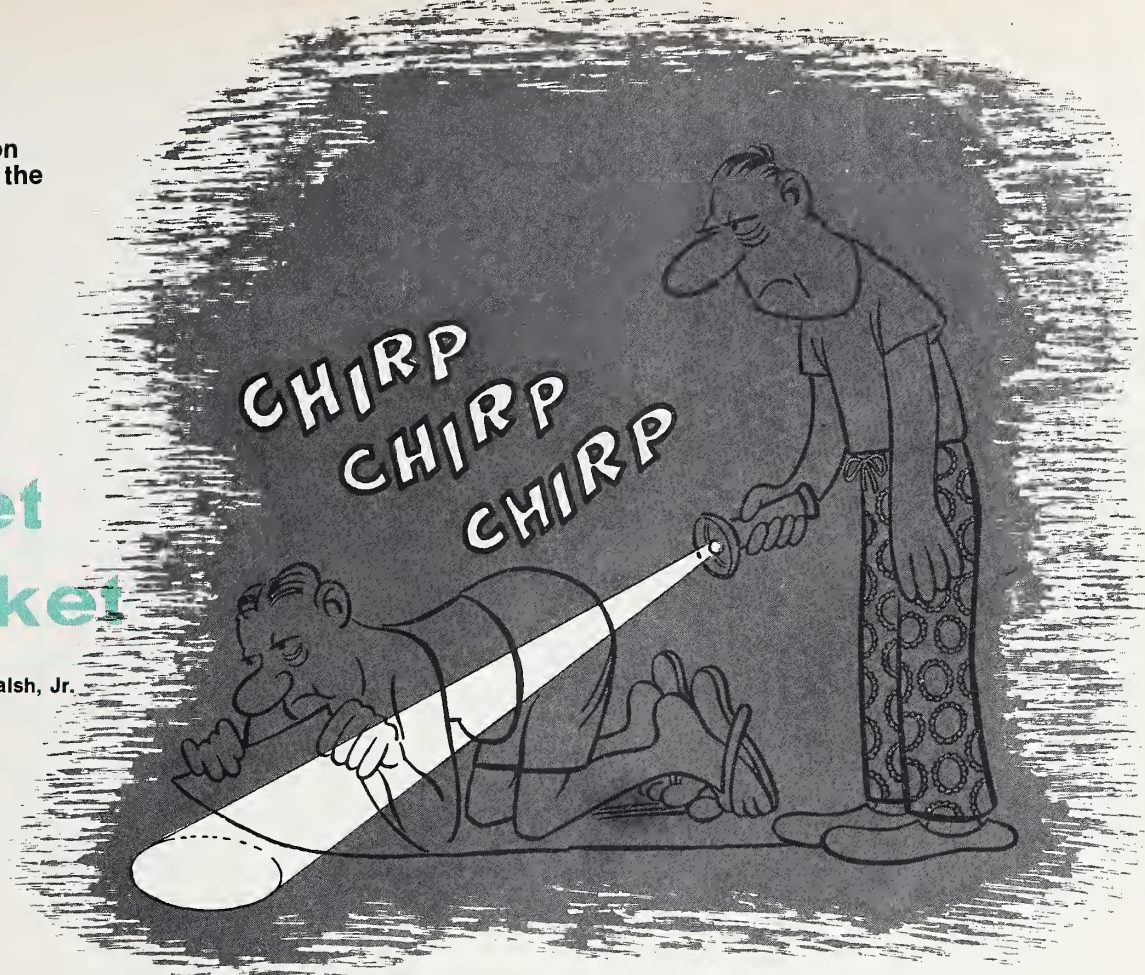
"Quick Thinking, Captain"

AS A YOUNG Army captain I commanded a small aviation detachment and airfield in Korea. One day I notified the top kick to assemble the troops at a specific time for a meeting. At the designated hour, and after Top and I had met outside the room where the troops were assembled, he threw open the door of the meeting room and, in his parade ground baritone, roared "TENTION." The air was filled with the sound of sliding chairs and feet hitting the floor. I then burst into the room and commanded everyone to be seated. All but four persons obeyed my command. This foursome had accidentally wandered into the room while waiting for a flight and, much to my distress, I saw that they were a brigadier general, colonel, lieutenant colonel and a major and all were still standing at attention.

Realizing that I must do something (even if it was wrong), I said the only thing I could think of, "Gentlemen, you may stand if you like."—*LTC James W. Ford, Aviation Division, Headquarters, United States Army Europe and Seventh Army.* **AD**

Not Quiet Cricket

LTC Maurice D. Walsh, Jr.



NEW PROBLEMS, they say, demand new solutions. This particular problem, which might be called "The Case of the Not Quiet Cricket," was new to me and my roommate at Fort Benning, Ga. Solving it may well go down in the annals of management studies as a procedural breakthrough from traditional military precepts.

It all started when a cricket infiltrated himself or herself into our quarters despite the best defensive efforts and efficient housekeeping schedules of the billeting officer. My roommate at this time was Roddin H. Purswell of Bryan, Tex. We were housed in Olson Hall at Fort Benning while we served our annual stint as Reserve instructors with the 4151st (Houston) U.S. Army Reserve School.

Having lived in the Far East as a youth, I had always shared the Chinese belief that crickets brought good luck. In fact, some Oriental householders keep them as pets in split-bamboo cages.

However, my Texas-born roommate shared no such feelings and declared, "The critter's driving me up the wall with its bellowing."

First regarding this as typical Texas exaggeration, I came to share his views after listening to the cricket's one-note broadcasts night after night after night.

Having at last enlisted my cooperation, roommate

Purswell directed the search for the cricket. In true military style he called it "a problem in target acquisition."

First he commanded me to lift the rug which involved shifting both his bed and mine and a desk and chair to one side.

He listened while I worked but the cricket remained silent. He then directed that I make the most meticulous inspection of the adjoining latrine again. No result.

With the gleam of a born tactician in his eye, Rod then suggested a reconnaissance of our closet. After trooping more than 75 yards to my car to secure a flashlight, I returned to probe relentlessly into the closet corners to detect the slightest movement. Rod helped by giving command guidance. Still no result.

Like a good soldier I patiently awaited orders from my senior in date of rank. But the cricket had become aware of our probing action and ceased chirping. "He's under radio silence," my roommate grimly put it.

Now, in an after-action reflection, I admit that I dreaded the thought that a single cricket might outwit two field grade infantry officers, that our failure might become known throughout the post and that the two of us might be derided for having failed to accomplish our mission—search and destroy.

Picture us standing amid our displaced furniture, Purswell in pajama bottoms and T-shirt, myself in shorts and shower slippers.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL MAURICE D. WALSH, JR., USAR, is a free-lance writer on military subjects.

Suddenly turning to me at my blocking position near the door, my roommate barked, "Turn out the lights."

We stood silently in the darkness. As my eyes gained night vision, I saw my roommate's head menacingly cocked to pick up the slightest sound. I realized quickly the ingenuity of his plan, based on that classic principle of war—deception and surprise.

But would it work? Would the cricket believe we had gone to bed? Would it become careless and thus reveal its position?

It worked! First there was a hesitant chirp, then the nerve-shattering sound of a cricket in full cry.

"Full battlefield illumination," Purswell commanded in an unsuccessful attempt at subduing the slight quaver in his voice, the result of the excitement of the chase. Nor, again despite his subsequent repeated denials, could the narrowing of the pupils of his eyes be attributed solely to my having turned on the lights in the room.

We swiftly deployed in front of the baseboard, vectoring on the sound. Cracks along the top of the baseboard showed the trained observer how our adversary had infiltrated.

But now, how to proceed? After all, Government property can't be destroyed. There was no question of levering away the baseboard and bludgeoning the

bellowing beastie.

"We'll use an insecticide!" Purswell's steel-trap brain was working at top speed. "Better get some right away," he added, his eyes riveted on the enemy's encampment.

"Where do you expect me to get insecticide at two o'clock in the morning?" I snarled, sensing that this logistical chore would fall to me just as it had in the case of the flashlight and in moving the rug and furniture.

To his credit, he hesitated only a moment. "I've got some insect repellent. That should do it," he announced crisply. But it had not the slightest effect on our enemy.

Purswell's contentions to the contrary after failure of his plan of liquid chemical attack, it was I, and I alone, who developed the operation that would carry the night.

Underarm spray deodorant did it. It was but the work of a few moments for the deadly mist to take effect.

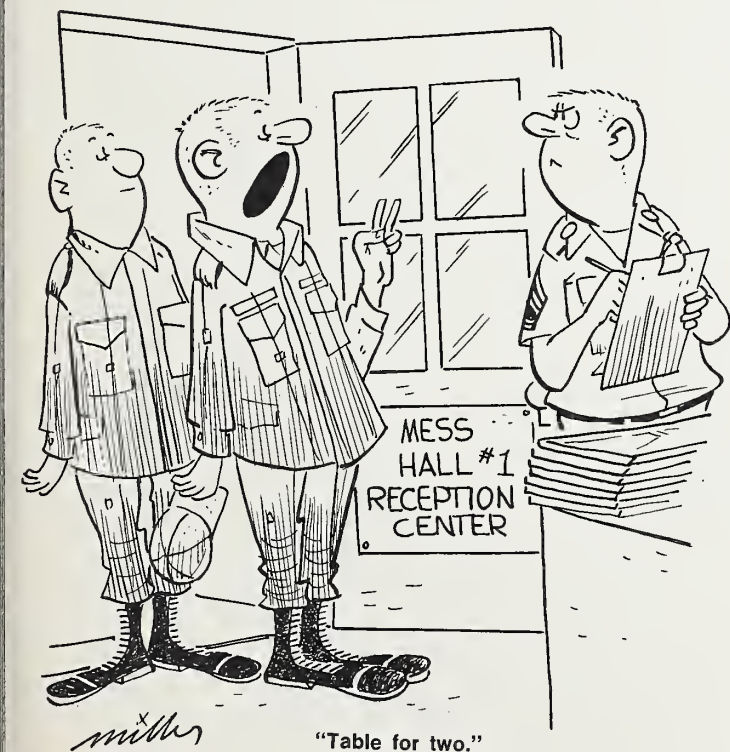
What important lesson can be learned from this experience? Simply this: Even in an age of sophisticated weapons systems we should not forget that a decisive role can still be played, in certain situations, by un(der) armed combat. **AD**

THOSE WERE THE DAYS...

*Notes from the old Army excerpted from the March 1887
"Journal of the Military Service Institution of the U.S."*

THE MILITARY duties of the United States soldier are often onerous, the manual labor more or less constant and hard, but he is better compensated, better treated, and lives better than the soldiers of any other Army in the world. He has no necessary expenses, and, if he chooses to do so, he can save nearly every cent of the money paid him. The three to five dollars per day paid to civilian carpenters, masons, etc., sounds very large as compared with the amount of money paid to the soldier for doing the same work, but when the civilian has paid his rent and board, for his clothing and medical attendance in sickness, he has little advantage in ready cash over the poorly paid soldier; and when these charges are supplemented by loss of time by sickness, or bad weather, by failure to obtain steady work, or pay for work done, the advantage is altogether on the side of the soldier." **AD**

AD UNOFFICIALLY SPEAKING



AGENTS NEEDED

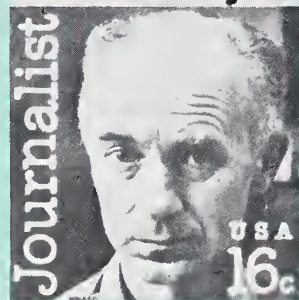
Want to join the fight against crime when you leave the service? Applications for special agent positions are now being accepted by the U.S. Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs. If selected you'll attend a 10-week course at the National Training Institute in Washington, D.C. To qualify you must establish qualification on a Federal Entrance Examination and have credit for 1 year of graduate study or equivalent experience, be a male citizen, have a valid driver's license, pass a background investigation and a rigid physical examination. Positions begin at GS-7 at an annual salary of \$10,727. For further information write the U.S. Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs, Washington, D.C. 20537.

CHAMPUS BILLING

A new interpretation of billings for orthodontic care may save money for some beneficiaries of the Civilian Health and Medical Program of the Uniformed Services (CHAMPUS). Program officials are considering billings made on a quarterly basis for orthodontic care for the handicapped as having been incurred during the month the bill was submitted. A typical example is an E-6 sponsor whose monthly obligation is \$30. If the orthodontist's monthly bill was \$35, the serviceman paid \$30 and the government \$5. With quarterly billings the serviceman's cost would remain at \$30 but the government will pay \$75 for the 3-month period. (See page 38).

NEW STAMP

Ernie Pyle



A 16-cent stamp honoring the famed World War II correspondent Ernie Pyle will be issued in May. The stamp will bear his portrait based on an Alfred Eisenstadt photograph. Pyle was known as the GI's newsman and one obituary written at the time of his death said in part, "He was the chronicler of the human side of the war...and spoke for the average soldier everywhere." Pyle was killed by Japanese gunfire on the Island of Ie, April 18, 1945.

COURAGE REWARDED

A lady who refused to let a childhood accident prevent her from pursuing a career as an electronics engineer has been named The Outstanding Handicapped Federal Employee of the Year. Miss Alice Chancellor, Fort Huachuca, Ariz., was honored by Mrs. Richard Nixon and U.S. Civil Service Commission officials in ceremonies Mar. 25. She was named the Army's Handicapped Employee of the Year the day before. An accident left Miss Chancellor with a blood infection later causing blindness in one eye and amputation of both legs. This did not prevent her graduating with a Bachelor of Science degree from the University of Arizona and advancing her career in a predominantly male field. She drives herself to and from work in a specially equipped car, and keeps house and a garden from a modified wheelchair.

TROOP WITHDRAWALS President Nixon, in his television address of Apr. 7, said 100,000 troops would be withdrawn from Vietnam between May 1 and Dec. 1 this year. This increased withdrawal rate would bring the troop strength there to about 175,000, compared with the 540,000 man force in January 1969. When he evaluated allied operations in Laos, the President said disruption of enemy supply lines and the enemy's consumption of arms and ammunition has damaged North Vietnamese efforts to sustain a major offensive in South Vietnam, more so than the Cambodian invasion 10 months ago.

RE-UP OPTION The recruiting reenlistment option with a 3-year stabilized tour is now open to qualified male applicants. The stabilized tour is an incentive for males in grades E-5 through E-7 to re-up specifically for recruiting duty. The recruiting option and stabilized tour have been available to WAC personnel in grades E-4 through E-7. The change to AR 601-280 appeared in DA Message 082100Z Mar 71 and will be incorporated in a revision of the AR which is currently being staffed. Recruiters receive \$50 per month proficiency pay (Special Duty Assignment) on assumption of recruiting duties.

NEW RANGE A four-range complex to train soldiers in infantry squad tactics has opened recently at Fort Carson, Colo. The facility, which was 4 years in the making, can train about 400 men daily in four phases of squad tactics: battle drill, fire techniques, squad in the defense, and squad in the attack. Systems at each range are electrically controlled from range towers.

THE FIRST PITCH



Army MSG Daniel L. Pitzer officially opened the 1971 baseball season for President Nixon by throwing in the first ball at Robert F. Kennedy Stadium in Washington, D.C. MSG Pitzer, winding up for the pitch, was flanked by Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird and Washington Senators owner Robert E. Short.

In your future

AD becomes

SOLDIERS

next month!



Look for your Army's official magazine under its new name.